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Democratic Candidate for President Judge.

ROBERT R. LITTLE, ESQ.

Robert R. Little, only son of E. H. and Eliza Little, was born in Berwick, this county, in 1852. He came to Bloomsburg with his parents when but a child, and has grown up with the town. In his early youth he attended the public schools, and later the State Normal School of this town, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1871. After his graduation from the Normal he attended college at Rochester University and Hamilton College. On his return he entered his father's law office and was admitted to the Bar in September 1874.

In 1876 he was elected District Attorney and was re-elected in 1879, serving in that office for six years. It is a fact known to all who had occasion to watch his administration of that office, that the business was promptly and ably performed. The interests of the taxpayers were closely watched and improper bills for costs were not allowed. He has also served as solicitor for the town of Bloomsburg and for the county, and is at present filling that position. He has been an active member of our Board of School Directors for the past seven years, and also one of the trustees of the State Normal School. For years he has been the attorney for the First National Bank of this town. He is also an official member of the Baptist church, and has been a consistent member from his youth up.

In the preparation of his cases he exercises great care and patient research, with the result that he never goes to trial with a case half prepared, Mr. Little is not what you would call a born orator and advocate, but a clear, logical and forcible reasoner. He has the faculty of getting right down to the ruling points on which his case hinges, and brushing all else aside throws his whole soul into his cases, with which he has been very successful.

But few candidates have had to fight so hard for the nomination as Mr. Little. He received a majority of the popular vote in Montour county, but under the delegate system Judge Ikeler had a majority in the convention, and the conferees were given to him. Mr. Little had a large majority in Columbia county. Judge Ikeler died, leaving Mr. Little the only candidate in the field, when the appointment of Senator Herring as Judge for the unexpired term, gave him a new opponent. Then followed the contest for the control of Montour county; the nomination of Mr. Little by the regularly appointed conferees of Columbia county and the conferees that were said to have been appointed by Judge Ikeler for Montour; the filing of his certificate of nomination at Harrisburg, and exceptions thereto by Judge Herring; the expensive legal battle in the court of Dauphin county resulting in Mr. Little's certificate being rejected on the ground that Judge Ikeler's conferees were not appointed by him during his lifetime; the nomination of Judge Herring by the Standing committee of Montour, and finally, the long drawn out sessions of the conference, and the final withdrawal of Judge Herring, and the nomination of Mr. Little as the Democratic candidate for President Judge. After all this, he is entitled to the hearty support of every Democrat in the district, and the indications are that he will have it, and will be elected.

WHY POLK SHOULD BE ELECTED.

In discussing the subject of whom the people should elect to represent them in congress, we beg leave first, to dwell upon the point as to what is required of such representative and the duties which he owes to his constituents.

In the common acceptation of the term a representative is a person who is the agent of another, or others and in the case of a member of the lower house of Congress he represents the particular ideas upon matters of state, of the majority of electors of the district from which he is chosen.

It is therefore the duty of such a representative to carry out the policy of the party which is dominant in such a district, in other words he is to be guided in his Congressional acts by the principles of the party which elects him, and is expected to carry out those principles.

This rule seldom is and never should be violated. Why this should be so is perfectly clear. For Congressmen represent not alone the immediate interests of their district, but are also national law makers and as such should assist in framing laws which represent the principles upon which that party rests.

Now if the majority of the electors of a district are Democrats, then it is their duty to elect Democratic Congressmen for the reasons above stated.

Does it not therefore seem absurd that a pronounced and rank Republican should ask Democrats to elect him to represent them? For if so elected he certainly will not represent their policy, but will carry out his own party's ideas.

For example, let us take the case that a bill is before Congress which has as its object the cessation of law by injunction—do you for a moment believe that a Republican Congressman would vote for it?

Do you believe that a Republican Congressman would vote for an income tax law? The only tax which to a limited extent would force millionaires to pay a fair proportion toward the support of our government? In short, do you believe that he would vote for the enactment of any law which the Democratic party would consider essential to the welfare of the masses of the people?

No, you do not believe that he would do any thing of the kind, for you know that as a Republican he is bound to support the Republican measures only, many of which you also know antagonize your interests, the interests of the masses of the people and are favorable to the excessively rich only.

On the other hand if you elect a Democrat, such a man by virtue of his Democracy, will support such bills as favor all classes alike, will assist to enact such laws as will carry out the ideas as promulgated by your party of which you are an integral part.

How can a good Democrat then conscientiously antagonize the interests most dear to a liberty loving people, by voting for a Republican Congressional candidate?

This is a vital, a momentous question for you to decide, it means that you cast your ballot either in the interest of the masses or the classes.

A man cannot serve both God and Mammon, neither can he serve both the Democratic and Republican parties.

As far as the personality of the Congressional candidates for this district is concerned, we have but few comments to offer.

The Republican candidate, Mr. Woodin, is a man who was, so to speak, born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

Being an only son of wealthy parents he received every advantage that money could procure. Being educated in our institutions of learning, supplemented by extensive travels in foreign lands, surrounded by luxury and refining influences has made him a polished gentleman of the world.

Whether such training, such surroundings, has been instrumental in making him acquainted with the needs of the common people we leave you to answer.

One thing, however, is certain, and that is, that no matter how kindly intentioned he may be he will necessarily be obliged to obey the dictates of his party.

The Democratic candidate, Mr. Polk, comes from good old Democratic stock. He, in a superlative degree, possesses those traits of character which ever constitute the attributes of the ideal candidate.

Born and raised on a farm he is of the people, knows their wants and will serve their interests. He believes that the masses are entitled to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the classes.

He believes in equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and when elected to Congress will support such measures only as will benefit all people alike, and will oppose those measures which would antagonize the interests of the masses.

Like all men who lived the early part of their lives on the farm, he fully recognizes the fact that existing conditions are detrimental to the best interests of the agriculturists. He will join other patriots to change those conditions for the better.

At the age of sixteen, Mr. Polk entered Lehigh University and creditably completed both the scientific and engineering courses in four years.

His first experience in his present vocation was as a day laborer working at one dollar and twenty cents a day and by untiring energy and close attention to his tasks worked his way up to his present position.

Having passed through all of the stages from a laborer to manager of one industry and part owner of another, he knows the wants and hardships of the working man, and what is to his great credit, bears those facts in mind in his treatment of men in his employ. He has adopted the system of paying his men every two weeks in cash, will accept no orders—hence sharpers cannot prey upon his men's earnings, is radically opposed to the company store system holding that the men should be paid in cash and spend their earnings as they like.

This reveals the character of the man and stamps him as a friend of the laborer.

When the cries for help from starving and down trodden Cubans were wafted to our shores, he donned the uniform and joined the army of liberators. Here again he showed the stuff he is made of. And when through the inexcusable neglect of the war department his comrades in arms were stricken with the deadly typhus he pulled off his coat, laid floors in their tents and tenderly cared for his sick boys.

Here is a man brave as the bravest, gentle as the gentlest, and it is of such that heroes are made. Do you wonder then that the soldier boys worship him? Oh yes, they will vote for him, every one of them; and the men in the mines and shops will also vote for him and so will the farmers.

The man who has the milk of human kindness flowing in his veins needs no trumpeter to proclaim it. It is stamped upon his brow and when you meet Rufus K. Polk you will discern the mark with the naked eye.

If you want to drive away trouble, the blues, and laugh and grow fat, be entertained and instructed, go to the Tabernacle on Thursday Ev'g Oct. 27, and hear Joe Hitchner in Tid Bits, and his daughter Miss Hitchner recite.

John Hidlay, the Sixth street merchant, has changed his place of residence from Espy to Bloomsburg.

WHY PUT IT OFF?

The buying of your Fall and Winter Clothing and Footwear at this store means the saving of many dollars, and then why put off getting your actual needs, when you can buy them of us now without paying one cent's profit. This sale will last but a comparatively short time, and every day sees the stock growing less. In possibly 2 months we shall bid our friends (who have been loyal to us and helped us build this business to its present size), good-bye.

It's a harvest time for buyers of Suits and Overcoats, Storm Ulsters, Boy's Reefers, Men's Underwear, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. The profits are knocked completely off. It's an exchange of Goods for money.

Suits, Overcoats and Storm Ulsters for Men at

$ 3.90	from	$ 5.00.
4.50	"	6.00.
5.50	"	7.50.
7.50	"	10.00.
10.00	"	13.50.
12.00	"	15.00.

A Saving on each of from $1.50 to $4.00.

Boy's Suits and Reefers and Overcoats at

$1.50	from	$2.25.
2.00	"	2.75.
2.50	"	3.50.
3.00	"	4.00.
3.50	"	5.00.

A Saving on Each of from 50c. to $2.00.

Mens and Boys Hats and Caps.

19c.	from	25c.
39c.	"	50c.
50c.	"	75c.
75c.	"	$1.00
$1.00	"	1.50
1.50	"	2.00
2.00	"	3.00

SHOES.

Mens, Womens, Misses and Children's, prices that were never heard of before for such qualities.

98 cents.

For hundreds of pairs of Mens, Womens, Misses and Children's that retailed at from $1.50 to $3.50. Rubbers, Rubber Boots, Felts, Gaiters, all at and below cost.

Men's Underwear, Gloves, Sweaters, Mackintosh Coats and Outfittings of Every Kind at the Actual Wholesale Cost.

Boy's Waists at a Sacrifice.

GIDDING & COMPANY,

The White Front,

Nearly Opposite Court House. Two Doors Below Postoffice

Democratic Candidate for State Senator.

J. HENRY COCHRAN.

From a Log Cutter to One of the Largest Employers of Labor in this State. Fair, Just, Popular, Charitable and Strong in His Party.

The election of J. Henry Cochran, of Williamsport, as the next senator from this district, is conceded by all who are familiar with the situation. The district is composed of the counties of Lycoming, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan.

The candidacy of Mr. Cochran is remarkably well received and it is already apparent that as to him party lines will not be considered when voting time comes.

Mr. Cochran came to Williamsport from Maine in the year 1862, then in the 18th year of his age, and first found employment in Clearfield county as a log chopper at $20 per month. He continued work as a woodsman and as a log driver until 1864, when he obtained employment on the boom at Williamsport, rafting out logs as a day laborer. A year or two later he associated himself with his brother, Joseph W. Cochran, and, as the firm of J. W. Cochran & Brother, engaged in the business of stocking logs for various mill owners in Williamsport. In the spring of 1866 he took up his residence in Cameron county, for a number of years having his home in the log camps, where the stocking operations were being carried on. The firm of J. W. Cochran & Brother is known to all lumbermen on the river and was more than ordinarily successful in its business operations. In 1880 Mr. Cochran and his brother entered into partnership with E. R. Payne, of Williamsport, forming the well known firm of Payne, Cochran & Co. In 1885 he made Williamsport his permanent residence, although it had been his business headquarters for more than 15 years before.

In 1874 he was one of the organizers of the Lycoming National bank of Williamsport, and for 13 years he was one of its directors. In the year 1887 he formed a co-partnership with E. R. Payne, J. W. Cochran and H. C. McCormick and established the banking house of Cochran, Payne and McCormick, which soon became, and continues to be, one of the largest and most prosperous banking institutions in this part of Pennsylvania. In 1883 the firm of Payne, Cochran & Co., purchased a controlling interest in the Susquehanna boom, at Williamsport—the same boom on which the subject of this sketch had worked as a day laborer 19 years before. He is also interested in many of the manufacturing establishments of Williamsport and has extensive lumber interests in other States, notably at Ashland, in the State of Wisconsin.

His business operations it will be seen are very extensive, as much so as any man in this part of the State, and, from being himself a laborer, has for many years been a very large employer of labor. Those who have worked for him at one time or another, are to be found in almost every community in the lumbering districts of the State, and none can be found who would not testify to his uniform fairness, and to his extreme liberality in time of need.

He was never a candidate for any public office except the office of county treasurer of Cameron county, to which he was elected in 1877 until his candidacy for State senator four years ago. His popularity in Cameron county was shown by the fact that although his party was in the minority in the county, and his Republican opponent an unobjectionable man yet Mr. Cochran received more than three-fourths of all the votes in the county, in several districts not a vote being cast against him.

He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1892 and 1896, and has many times represented his county in State conventions. In the councils of his party he has for many years been regarded as one of the safest and most judicious advisers. Mr. Cochran in the community in which he lives, is known as one of the most liberal of contributors to all public enterprises and charitable institutions, while his unostentatious acts of private charity and his help of the poor and needy are known to his nearest friends as being even more liberal. He became a candidate for senator in 1894 after upwards of 2,000 of the Democratic voters of Lycoming county had requested him by letter to do so.

The Democratic party, and the people of this Senatorial district, regardless of party, are to be congratulated upon the fact that they are to retain so able a representative in the senate of Pennsylvania.

In 1894 Senator Cochran ran ahead of his party ticket over a thousand votes. He was recognized in the Senate as the leader of the Democratic side, and was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor this year, but he declined to have his name used. Senator Cochran is an honor to the district and to the Democratic party.

Vote for Cochran.

If you are not a subscriber to THE COLUMBIAN send us your name and address on a postal card and the paper will be sent you free for one month. Don't be afraid to try this. There is no bunco game about it. At the end of the month the paper will positively stop, unless ordered by you to continue. It is only one dollar a year.

THE WAY TO RFFORM.

For the Full Measure Both Democratic State Officials and a Democratic Legislature Should Be Chosen—But Even With an Unfriendly Legislature to Hamper Them, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs Could Estop Much Waste and Many Steals.

Chairman Garman, of the Democratic state committee, has given out the following statement to show that with a machine governor and a reform legislature most of the abuses that have flourished at Harrisburg could still be continued as heretofore, and that an anti-machine governor is absolutely necessary for any important reforms:

"If the voters of Pennsylvania desire a full measure of reform they should elect not only the entire Democratic state ticket, but a Democratic legislature as well. That they will do so seems at this time more than probable, although the Republican machine will undoubtedly resort to every means to prevent it, and the assistant machine organs may try to prevent it by diverting independent Republican votes to Swallow, who has no chance of election, and by deceiving the voters with the false pretense that reform executive officials will be wholly useless for purposes of reform unless backed by a reform legislature. Some of them even go so far as to contend that a reform legislature with a machine governor would be preferable to a reform governor with a machine legislature.

"This is manifestly untrue, and if we can have only one it is far better that the executive offices be filled by the Democratic reform nominees than that a legislature composed of a majority of more or less discordant elements united upon nothing save opposition to Quayism should be elected. With a Quayite in the gubernatorial chair, Quayites presiding in the senate and a Quayite controlling that asylum for the support of political incapables known as the Department of Internal Affairs, a reform legislature could do little or nothing in the way of reform that would not in some way or other be rendered nugatory and void. The veto would await all genuine reform bills, and the scandalous methods now prevailing in the score or more of bureaus, departments and commissions by which the state is, after all, really governed, would continue for four years longer without the least chance of reforming them.

GOVERNOR'S IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

"On the other hand, even the worst machine legislature would not be likely, with a reform governor in office, to attempt a repetition of the bad work of the sessions of 1895 and 1897, and should it do so, would unquestionably be checkmated and most severely rebuked. Meanwhile the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs and their appointees would, by their own unaided efforts and under the laws as they stand, bad as many of those laws are, effect many very material reforms in the way of shutting off extravagance and preventing steals.

"As conveying some idea of what the governor, lieutenant governor and secretary of internal affairs can do, even if they are to be hampered by the presence of an unfriendly legislature, the following facts are given. The governor appoints, among others, the secretary of the commonwealth, attorney general, adjutant general, commissioner of banking, secretary of agriculture, state librarian, superintendent of public buildings and grounds and superintendent of public printing.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN DEPARTMENTS.

"In every one of the bureaus or departments headed by these officials there has been reckless extravagance. In some there have been outrageous steals. The former secretary of the commonwealth and the attorney general's deputy were signers of the famous 'indemnity bond.' The adjutant general draws a salary increased during his term, which the constitution forbids. The banking department is one of the most expensive of all the useless appendages to our state governmental system. Its regiment of subordinates do practically nothing for their salaries, and there have been more and worse bank failures since it was lifted to its present dimensions than ever before. The state librarian pockets large incident compensation for needless work that is at least of doubtful constitutionality. In the public grounds and buildings department there has been a perfect revel of waste and swindling, and the public printing scandals are a stench in the nostrils of every Pennsylvanian, besides being a heavy and inexcusable burden upon the taxpayers. This item of expense was $387,292 in 1897. The state treasurer estimates the cost for 1898 at $669,000. During the entire term of Governor Pattison, 1883-86, the total cost under this head was $64,000 less than the treasurer's estimate for this one year, 1898. Even without a legislature to help them Messrs. Jenks, Sowden and DeLacy could and would put into operation a radical reform all along these lines.

A BROAD FIELD FOR REFORM.

"The board of public charities, the port warden's department in Philadelphia, the state fishery commission, the state live stock board, the dairy and food commissioners' work and that of the whole department of agriculture would be rigidly examined and conscientiously supervised, and many of the existing abuses discontinued. All these bureaus and departments would, as far as possible, be made of real use to the people by putting honest and intelligent men, instead of Republican machine heelers, in charge of them. The governor, lieutenant governor and secretary of internal affairs can of themselves do much and far reaching reform work, without other statutes than those already existing to help them. Mr. Sowden, the secretary of the commonwealth, the attorney general and Captain DeLacy would constitute the pardon board, and that body could no longer be manipulated to set thieving officials free and be used generally for the purposes of the machine.

"Mr. Jenks would be chairman of the new public buildings commission, and, fearlessly following its proceedings, that body would be compelled to respect the will of the people and deal honestly and economically with the people's moneys. He would occupy the same position in the board of public grounds and buildings. A like influence would be felt there, and the waste would in great part stop, as well as the vicious exploiting of state supply contracts for the purposes of the machine. He would head the soldiers' orphans' schools commission, and whatever is wrong there would be corrected.

NO NATIONAL GUARD SCANDALS.

"His adjutant general, taking his place ex-officio as a member of the state military board, could exert some power toward putting an end to the National Guard scandals, and regulating the use of the Guard in times of strike, so that it should be much less than heretofore like an instrumentality provided by the state to aid selfish corporations in keeping wages down to the lowest limit. His secretary of the commonwealth would be chairman of the sinking fund commission and a member of the board of revenue commissioners, and there would be some chance of getting at the books of the treasury.

"The mine and factory inspection departments would be wholly divorced from politics. The voice of the workingmen, for whose especial benefit and protection these departments were created, would be far more potent in the selection of men to head them. The laws on these subjects would be executed with greater care and more impartially and humanely. The board of charities would be so looked after that the officers and employes and state institutions and others receiving aid from the state would not have to play servitors to the machine in order to secure proper appropriations.

GOVERNOR COULD EFFECT MUCH.

"There is law enough, if honestly and diligently administered, to authorize a very effective cleaning day on Capitol Hill, and Messrs. Jenks, Sowden and DeLacy would take their brooms in hand promptly and sweep thoroughly. A very large part of the wrong done in the legislature is prompted by machine state employes, and those officials would be replaced under Governor Jenks by men pledged to reform, and devotion to the interests of the people and the good name of the state. We want both a Democratic legislature and Democratic state officials, but if we can have only one of these boons the latter is plainly calculated to mete out to us the largest share of relief."

THE DUTY OF INDEPENDENTS.

What a Really Independent Republican Paper Has to Say Upon the Subject and Regarding the Chances in the Gubernatorial Contest—How Independent Voters Can Make Their Votes Count For Reform.

The Pittsburg Dispatch is the leading independent Republican paper of western Pennsylvania. It is independent in fact, and not alone by profession. It is owned and edited by men who have convictions, are not afraid or ashamed to express them, and it labors diligently and effectively for reform—within its party lines when possible; outside them when duty to the state and people demands. The following editorial article appeared in the Dispatch of Oct. 12:

The citizen who desires in this election to cast his vote for clean government, irrespective of the ordinary ties of party, will naturally ask: "How can I make my vote most effective to secure that end?" He has two candidates to choose from, Jenks and Swallow. Both men are sincere and conscientious; each stands for honest government, and either one, if elected, will faithfully do his best, according to his ability, to benefit the whole people and not corporations or political machines. How shall the voter choose between them?

The intelligent voter, carefully studying this question, will make his decision by the answers to the two following questions: First, which of these two candidates is likely to receive the largest vote, and, therefore, which is my vote most likely to help in electing; and, second, which of the two is the best equipped to serve in public affairs, and, therefore, will be most efficient in carrying out the public work of reform? Take the facts, and there is little doubt as to the answer to either question.

First. Mr. Jenks has the united Democratic vote of Pennsylvania for a nucleus. At the last election for governor, with an apathy that was overwhelming, the vote was 333,404; at the election for governor before that it was 464,200; at the national election of 1896 it was 427,125; at the national election of 1892 it was 452,264. The average of these votes is 420,000.

On the other hand, Dr. Swallow has the Prohibition vote for a nucleus. This vote in 1890 was 16,108, and in 1894 it was 23,433. Last year, when, except for Mr. Thompson's candidacy, Dr. Swallow was the candidate distinctly representing reform, he polled 120,000 votes; in the presidential election of 1896 the Prohibition ticket received 19,274 votes. If we take the average of the Prohibition vote, as in the Democratic case, it has been 45,000. The average Republican vote for the same elections has been 532,000. It will take the change of but 56,000 independent Republicans to overcome the average Republican plurality. It would require a change of 243,500 votes to bring the average Prohibition vote up to the average Republican; or if we suppose Dr. Swallow to start with his vote of last year, the change required will be 206,000. In other words, an independent Republican vote given to Jenks will be nearly four times as effective as one given to Swallow.

Second. The independent voter wants the best equipped man in office. A conscientious voter will select the one who, by training and experience, can do the best work for reform. Which of the two is it? Every one admits that George A. Jenks is a man of marked standing and high ability at the bar. He has had experience in the making of laws, in the interpretation of them and in their administration. He has served in congress; he took a leading place among the noted men who appeared in the Hayes-Tilden controversy, and efficiently discharged the duties of solicitor general of the treasury. Dr. Swallow's life has been that of a minister of the gospel, an editor of a weekly paper, and an agressive free lance candidate for state treasurer. Honorable and useful records, both of them, but can there be any doubt as to which affords the best evidence of qualification for the discharge of the duties of the governorship as the people want them discharged?

When these facts have fully impressed themselves on the public mind there should be little doubt as to where the independent vote will go. Every citizen can settle the subject by asking himself which of the two men he would employ if he had private business to be managed approaching in gravity and complicated character that which the governor of Pennsylvania must conduct for the people.

LOOK TO THE PARDON BOARD

The Duty of Honest Citizens in the Present Crisis Clearly and Vigorously Pointed Out — "Let No Guilty Man Escape."

There are many things the people of Pennsylvania should bear in mind at this time. At the Jenks and reform mass meeting at Jenkintown on Tuesday last Edwin K. Hart, the well known independent Republican editor of Philadelphia, spoke as follows:

"There is one point rising in the minds of the people of Pennsylvania at this time of great importance, and under the circumstances full of suggestiveness. There is no page in the history of the state more disgraceful than that which records the action of the pardon board in defeating the ends of justice in connection with the riot bill conspirators of 20 years ago. The average citizen has no conception of what was going on at that time, out of sight of the public, but the terrific pressure brought to bear in behalf of justly convicted men was only indicative of the tremendous power exercised by the political machine, and which at that time did not begin to compare in strength and general viciousness with what it is today. Influential men in every department of political, business and social life were dragooned into indorsing the unrighteous demand for the instant release of the notorious William H. Kemble and his co-partners in shameless guilt. Shall history repeat itself? It surely will, in case the men charged with criminal wrongdoing in relation to the state treasury should be convicted, as there is every reason to believe they will be, and should the Quay machine continue in power at the state capital. The pardon board is composed of the attorney general and secretary of the commonwealth, appointed by the governor; the lieutenant governor and the secretary of internal affairs, who will be elected this fall. Does any sane man believe that the nominees on the Republican ticket for the last two places named, Gobin and Latta, the obedient servants of Quay in all things, and the other two members of the pardon board who would be appointed by the Quay governor to act with them, would refuse the demand for immediate release, if the People's bank defendants should be behind prison walls? And not only in such a case, but in all others of like character, the pardon board, under machine control, would be subservient to the master and would do whatever was demanded of it sooner or later. Of this there can be no manner of doubt. The people of this great state are not vindictive; they believe in justice to all men, high and low, but they are profoundly convinced that the power of the political machine should not be permitted to interfere with the administration of justice. It is, therefore, their privilege and their duty to see to it that the state government, when the day of reckoning comes, shall not be controlled by those whose interest it may be to mock the courts and to defy the popular will. The pardon board must not pass into the hands of men who may be tempted and commanded, as others before them in like position were, to violate their oaths of office and to say that those duly convicted of high crime shall not be punished, because the power which they serve is stronger than that lodged within the organization of the state government itself. With George A. Jenks in the executive chair there would be no prostitution of the powers of the pardon board, or of any other department of the state government. No man has ever been before the people of Pennsylvania who was more thoroughly imbedded in the fundamental principles of honest government. His administration would be wise, just, economical, safe and honorable throughout, and his associates on the state ticket are all abundantly worthy of the united support of the honest citizenship of the commonwealth. With such a man for governor, and faithful Sowden, heroic DeLacy, and two honest untrammelled and trustworthy associates in the pardon board, its motto would be the courageous injunction of the greatest soldier of the union armies, when, as president, referring to the betrayal of trust by Belknap and others, he patriotically and firmly declared, "Let no guilty man escape!" No public malefactor, no matter how high his position, the measure of his influence or the strength of his political "pull," would be permitted to break the laws with impunity, defy the courts, and escape the just consequence of his wrongdoing."

Trust those who have tried.

I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind and never hoped for cure but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that.—Oscar Ostrom, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I suffered from catarrh; it got so bad I could not work; I used Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well.—A. C. Clarke, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.

A 10c trial size or the 50c, size of Ely's Cream Balm will be mailed. Kept by druggists. Ely Brothers; 56 Warren St., N. Y.

PILL-FAME.—10 cents a vial for Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills would not make them the fame they enjoy to-day if the curative powers were not in them. Worth will get to the top and that accounts for the wonderful demand for these little gems. They positively cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache.—39.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

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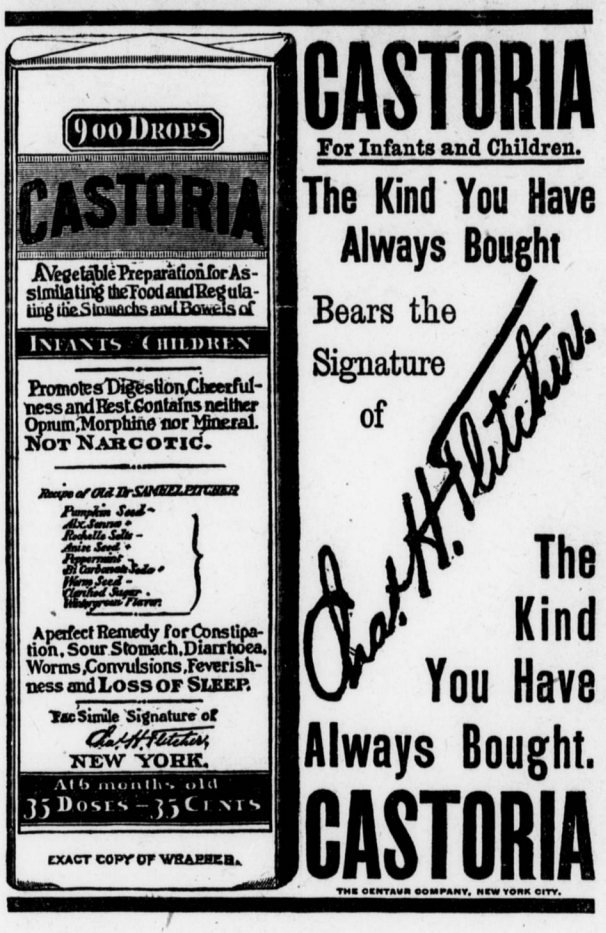
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CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

STOVE NAPTHA, the Cheapest and Best Fuel on the market. With it you can run a Vapor Stove for one-half cent per hour. Give us a call and be convinced.

W. O. Holmes, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Eshleman & Wolf, "
L. E. Wharey, "
W. F. Hartman, "

RELIEF IN A DAY.—The red letter promise that never fails in cases of the severest and most chronic stomach troubles in using Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets. Nature decreed the pineapple as one of humanity's great panaceas—medical science has searched it out and now it's at the door of every sufferer. A pleasant and positive cure. 35 cents.—40.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Now They Pay the Bridesmaids.

For some time it has been the habit at New York weddings to pay the bridesmaids with jingling coin. "Bridesmaidship" in this way becomes a business. At one wedding there were no less than fifteen bridesmaids, who were all punctually paid. Besides the beautiful toilets, given by the bride's father, they each received $30 for appearing in the wedding train. There are young ladies who accept as much as $100 for their "office of honor."

One woman who is much sought after for her beauty, has appeared as bridesmaid at more than two hundred weddings, and has in a short time amassed quite a little fortune, besides many costly presents she received.

Eyes and Nose Ran Water.—C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine. says: "I have had Catarrh for several years. Water would run from my eyes and nose for days at a time. About four months ago I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. I would not be without it." It relieves in ten minutes.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers. 10-12-4td.

If you want lithographed bonds certificates of stock, checks, drafts diplomas, or any thing in that line he COLUMBIAN office can furnish them. See samples.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher.

ITCHING PILES.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment is proof against the torments of itching piles. Thousands of testimonials of cures effected by its use. No case too aggravating or too long standing for it to soothe, comfort and cure. It cures in from 3 to 6 nights. 35 cents. 38

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

The November election for members of the next House of Representatives is now close at hand and rapidly approaching. Surely it is a responsible service to ask of the patriotism of every American citizen that he now be up and doing until the night of election day for the redemption of the nation from Hanna and all that such a boss in our Federal affairs implies; of Congress from the usurping hand of Reed and its restoration as the legislative representative of the States and people; and of the country from the odium of a maladministration which even a foreign war could not arouse the War Department to its bomb proof, non-combatant and life-preserving duties at the rear.

Work, work, work! Crown your service by your sacred ballot; and let a committee of the best and most trusted citizens see that the returns are honestly and properly prepared, and safely forwarded, as the law directs and as our common liberties demand.—*Virginian Pilot.*

No Heart too Bad to be Cured.—Testimony could be piled high in commendation of the wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Agnew' scure for the Heart. No case stands against this great remedy where it did not relieve the most acute heart sufferings inside of thirty minutes. It attacks the disease in an instant after being taken.—36.

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

We have received the latest sample book of society address cards and are prepared to supply cards with beautiful designs and in great variety to Masons of all degrees, Odd Fellows, Knights of Malta, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Junior O. U. A. M., G. A. R., Union Veteran League, Sons of Veterans, Royal Arcanum, P. O. S. of A. Also cards for Firemen, Christian Endeavors and many other organizations. Call and see samples. tf.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at R. B. GROTZ, Bloomsburg. The best are the cheapest.

TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY! and tender little juicelets for the children, are all right, but papa and "the boys" want a good, big, juicy steak, roast or chop when business or school duties are over, and we can cater to them all. Our stock of prime meats is unexcelled for quality, and we send them home in fine shape.

J. E. KEIFER.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$ .22
Eggs per dozen	.20
Lard per lb	.08
Ham per pound	.10
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	.07
Wheat per bushel	.80
Oats " "	.35
Rye " "	.50
Wheat flour per bbl	4.40
Hay per ton	9 to $10
Potatoes per bushel	.70
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	.80
Sweet potatoes per peck	.20
Tallow per lb	.05
Shoulder "	.09
Side meat " "	.08
Vinegar, per qt	.05
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.12
Raspberries	.12
Cow Hides per lb	.3½
Steer " " "	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts	.75
Shelled corn per bus	.60
Corn meal, cwt	1.25
Bran, "	.95
Chop "	.95
Middlings "	.95
Chickens per lb new	.10
" " " old	.10
Turkeys " "	.12½
Geese " "	.14
Ducks " "	.08

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.60
" 4 and 5 "	3.85
" 6 at yard	2.35
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.60

The Leading Conservatory of America
CARL FAELTEN, Director.
Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjée.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN Sq.
Send for Prospectus giving full information.
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.

A VISIT to the SICK ROOM
TOUCHING THE SPOT with Johnson's Belladonna Plaster

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Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, County, or town sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO., Washington, D. C.
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office.)

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

10-6-4t.d.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1898.

Next to boodle, Boss Hanna rates Mr. McKinley as a Republican vote-getter in the present campaign. Consequently, he has decided that Mr. McKinley shall take a swing through the East, in order to arouse the voters in that section. Like the western trip, the eastern trip is to be scheduled as strictly non-partisan, but that did not prevent Mr. McKinley begging support for the administration in almost every speech he made, and it will not prevent him doing the same thing in the East. It may be possible, of course, that Mr. McKinley has made votes for his party among the crowds that have turned out to greet him on his trip to and from Omaha, but, judging from the effect of similar trips by other Presidents, it is not probable. There are a number of good reasons for crowds turning out to see the President, entirely aside from political considerations—respect for his official position, admiration of his personal qualities, and last, but by no means least, idle curiosity. That all of these reasons added to the number of persons who turned out to see Mr. McKinley in the West is certain, and it is equally certain, that they will do the same in the East; but there is nothing in the sight to show that the whole business will enable the Republicans to carry a single Congressional district that they would not have carried had Mr. McKinley remained in Washington and attended to his duties.

***

Democratic expectation of wresting the control of the House away from the Republicans is not based upon visionary hopes, but upon figures carefully prepared to show how each Congressional district in the country will vote on the 8th of November. According to those figures, there are sixty-one districts which may go either way by very small majorities. An attache of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, who came within three of estimating the result of the Congressional election of '96, estimates that 41 of these doubtful districts will be carried by the Republicans, and 20 by the Democrats. Should this estimate, which is ultra-conservative, turn out to be correct, the next House would contain 170 Republicans and 187 Anti-Republicans, Democrats and Populists combined. This estimate leaves out conditions in Pennsylvania and New York, which may result in sending the Anti-Republican majority as high as 40, because those conditions are contingent, and may be changed before election.

***

Secretary Alger received a hurry call from Pingree, and has gone to Michigan to see what he can do to save the Republicans of the State from the defeat which Pingree fears they are going to get.

***

The War Department is still extending all the protection it can to officers appointed from civil life, who are under suspicion or who have been proven to be inefficient or negligent. Advantage was taken of the absence of Mr. McKinley, who held up a similar order several weeks ago, to order the honorable discharge from the service of Lieut. Col. Rush Huidekoper, the horse doctor, who was chief surgeon at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, and whose administration of medical affairs in that camp was so openly criticised by officers and men. It was believed to have been Mr. McKinley's intention, when he prevented this man's honorable discharge, that he should appear before the Dodge Commission. Why he did not, is probably known to Secretary Alger and other War Department officials, if not to Mr. McKinley. Capt. James G. Blaine, the young man who made such disgraceful exhibitions of himself and his jags at Honolulu and at Manilla that he was ordered home, turned up in Washington last week, and he, also, is to be given an "honorable" discharge. Chaplain McIntyre, of the battleship Oregon, must be a friendless, poor devil, or that court-martial sentence, dismissing him from the service, would be set aside, and he would get an honorable discharge.

***

Secretary Long has made public the report of the board of naval officers, presided over by Commander Wainwright, locating the ships that participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. The report does not differ materially from the reports made by the Captains of the ships, and will not change anybody's mind as to who is entitled to credit for that brilliant victory.

***

A great big bluff is being put up by the administration by the pretence that Judge Day is making extraordinary efforts to compel the Spanish Commissioners to hurry up their end of the negotiations, at Paris. It is dollars to ginger cakes that Judge Day is doing nothing of the sort. No matter how anxious the Spanish Commissioners should be to reach an agreement on the treaty of peace, they would not be able to do so before the Congressional election, as it was a part of Judge Day's private instructions to prevent an agreement being reached before that time. Should the Spanish Commissioners wish to protract the negotiations after election, Judge Day may put the screws on them, but he isn't doing so now, for fear that the treaty might add to the probabilities of Republican defeat.

DAY IS NAMED.

Pennsylvania's Population Is Called Upon to Offer Devotions for Our Glorious Victories on Land and Sea.

Governor Hastings issued the following proclamation Friday last:

"The people of Pennsylvania, together with their fellow citizens throughout the land, have great cause at this time for rejoicing and thanksgiving. A foreign power, by the barbarous and inhuman treatment of its own subjects, had shocked the civilized world. The American people reached the point where they would no longer permit humanity to be so cruelly outraged almost under the shadow of their own flag.

"In the struggle which followed, God's guiding hand was abundantly manifested. The people answered as one man to the country's call. Our army and navy executed with unparalleled valor the will of the Nation. Our victories by sea and on land were signal triumphs for civilization and free government.

"Pennsylvania's surviving soldiers have returned to their homes, bringing renewed proofs of their devotion to the flag. Where opportunity came, they won the laurels always coveted by the American soldier, and where opportunity came not, their devotion and steadfastness were deserving of equal praise.

"The people of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the sentiment of the hour, desiring to make public manifestation of their appreciation of the services and sacrifices of those who so nobly sustained the Nation's honor, will hold in the city of Philadelphia on the 26th and 27th days of October a Peace Jubilee, and it has been deemed meet and proper that one of the aforesaid days be set apart as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

"Now, therefore, I, Daniel H. Hastings, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, approved the 23d day of June, A. D. 1897, authorizing the Chief Executive to appoint days of thanksgiving and prayer or other religious observances, issue this, my proclamation designating and setting apart Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of October, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, as a special day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God.

And I do recommend that our usual places of worship be filled with God-fearing, thankful and patriotic worshippers praying that the influence of the day's observance may find fruition in years to come in that rectitude of life, that devotion to home and country, and that performance of every private and public duty which shall be well pleasing to Him, to the end that the future shall know nothing but peace and that the results of the war may prove a permanent blessing to our land and to the cause of advancing civilization.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at the city of Harrisburg, this twentieth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Commonwealth, the one hundred and twenty-second.

(Signed) DANIEL HASTINGS.
DAVID MARTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best. 1m

Try the COLUMBIAN a year.

All Factions Together.

Nearly all the best known leaders of the Bryan Democrats, the Palmer and Buckner Democrats and the McKinley Democrats of 1896 were present at the great Democratic consultation in Philadelphia last Friday. Absolutely all are for Jenks and the whole ticket.

As Mr. Guffey said at that meeting, the party was never more completely united and the Republican party was never more dangerously divided.

The leaders of the latter realize this, though they refuse to acknowledge it. And the Swallow managers fully comprehend that whatever strength he is to show in the count must come from the Republicans, for he will get practically no Democratic votes. Their bluffs to the contrary deceive nobody, not even themselves.

The one urgent need is to get out the Democratic vote. That effected, victory will be certain. The full Democratic vote alone will elect, and it is becoming daily more apparent that the Democratic ticket will have the support also of many thousands of Republicans who feel that their votes will be worse than thrown away if given to Swallow and who will, under no circumstances, support Stone.

Prosperous Farmer.

D. F. Yohey, a prosperous farmer of Wapwallopen township and also a reader of the *Record of the Times*, was in this city on Tuesday and made a call at the *Record* office. Mr. Yohey's farm comprises 180 acres in a high state of cultivation and this year he has been rewarded with a bountiful harvest. He garnered large crops of rye, wheat and oats, and next week will begin threshing the same. Already he has husked 1,500 bushels of corn and when finished expects to have 2,000 bushels in his cribs. His orchard also did well aud 200 bushels of apples will be a small estimate of the yield. Mr. Yohey also had a large crop of potatoes, and with five cows yielding ten gallons of milk a day, a crop of buckwheat ready to grind, new sausage, spare ribs, chime, etc., still on the foot Mr. Yohey will undoubtedly pass the winter all right. Who wouldn't be a farmer?

Mr. Yohey was reared in Columbia County and follows closely the marvels produced by his old neighbors, Barney Case, Joseph Van Sickle and Joseph Fausey, as recorded by the snake editor.—*Wilkes-Barre Record.*

There is a demand on the part of the people to know who is responsible for the death and suffering in the army, and this demand also contemplates the punishment of the guilty men. For this reason a Democratic Congress must be elected. The people owe this to the soldiers, and should not fail to do their duty in the fall elections.—*Chicago Democrat.*

VOTE THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET, FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.

Borrows—"Say, old man, can you—" Foxie—"How cleaver and witty you are!" "Hey! What!" "O! don't deny it. You saw I was going to ask you for five dollars, and you just anticipated me. Very well, I'll go elsnwhere."

MRS. LUCY GOODWIN

Suffered four years with female troubles. She now writes to Mrs. Pinkham of her complete recovery. Read her letter:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish you to publish what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Sanative Wash and Liver Pills have done for me.

I suffered for four years with womb trouble. My doctor said I had falling of the womb. I also suffered with nervous prostration, faint, all-gone feelings, palpitation of the heart, bearing-down sensation and painful menstruation. I could not stand but a few minutes at a time.

When I commenced taking your medicine I could not sit up half a day, but before I had used half a bottle I was up and helped about my work.

I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used one package of Sanative Wash, and am cured of all my troubles. I feel like a new woman. I can do all kinds of housework and feel stronger than I ever did in my life. I now weigh 131½ pounds. Before using your medicine I weighed only 108 pounds.

Surely it is the grandest medicine for weak woman that ever was, and my advice to all who are suffering from any female trouble is to try it at once and be well. Your medicine has proven a blessing to me, and I cannot praise it enough.—Mrs. LUCY GOODWIN, Holly, W. Va.

EARNEST LAD.

Ne'er be a "happy-go-lucky,"
Ne'er be a "hit-or-miss" fellow;
Be earnest, honest and plucky,
With a mind that shall ripen and mellow.

The lad who affects much and minces,
Turns out the "dead weight" of the household;
And the one who grumbles and winces,
Has not in his make-up the true gold.

Ned took the first prize, being grounded
In grammar, and that is the reason;
Fred's gun at his practice oft sounded,
So he bagged the most game of the season.

And the clerk who specially studied
The wants of the house that employed him,
Was advanced, while an elder who worried
His off-hours away went below him.

Oh, boys! whether dull or quite clever—
Whether rich or poor is your station—
Delve on with high purpose, and never
Forget you're the hope of the nation!
George Bancroft Griffith.

"Licking" a Royal Highness.

During her majesty's residence at Osborne, about forty-five years ago, her children were accustomed to ramble along the seashore. Now, it so happened that on one occasion the young Prince of Wales met a boy who had been gathering sea shells. The young prince, presuming upon his high position, thought himself privileged to do what he pleased with impunity, so without any notice upset the basket of shells. The poor lad was very indignant and said:

"You do that again and I'll lick you."

"Put the shells into the basket and you will see if I don't," said the prince.

The shells were returned to the basket.

"Now, touch them again, if you dare," said the boy. Whereupon the prince again upset the basket and shells. The boy then pitched into him and gave him such a licking that few princes ever had. His lip was cut open, his nose knocked considerably out of its perpendicular, and his eyes were of a color which might have well become the champion of a prize ring.

His disfigured face could not long be concealed from his royal mother. She inquired the cause. The prince was silent, but at last confessed the truth. The poor boy was ordered before the queen. He was asked to tell the story. He did so in a very straightforward manner. At its conclusion, turning to her child, the queen said:

"You have been richly served, sir. Had you not been punished sufficiently already, I should have punished you myself. When you commit a like offense, I trust you will always receive a similar punishment."

She commanded the parents of the poor boy to her presence the following morning. They came, and the result of the interview was that her majesty told them that she had made arrangements for educating and providing for their son, and she hoped he would make good use of the advantages which would be placed within his reach.—Manchester, Eng., Guardian.

Burdock as a Vegetable.

What is even regarded as a vile weed can, with a little stretch of imagination, be turned into an ornamental plant or delicious vegetable. This is especially the case with the common burdock, Lappa major. Schoolboys all know it from gathering the burrs and compressing them into a ball, they being held together by the curved points of the floral involucre. This is all they know about it. It is difficult to see anything more to be despised in the burdock leaf than in the leaf of the rhubarb. It appears that it is largely used in China for food. But it is stated that if the stalks be cut down before the flowers expand, and then be boiled, the taste is relished equally with asparagus. The leaves, when young, are boiled and eaten, as we eat spinach. In Japan it is in universal use. Thousands of acres are devoted to its culture. But in this case the root is the object. It requires deep soil to get the roots to the best advantage. The common name in China is gobbo—a name, however, which need not replace our common one of burdock.

Spider Weather Prophets.

Mexican gypsies can foretell the weather accurately. Of course they trade on the knowledge, but how do you suppose they often get it? Why, simply by watching spiders, which generally alter their webs every twenty-four hours. In summer the boys and girls will find it interesting to watch the little arachnida. If you see them at work bright and early in the morning, be sure of a clear day; and if they make the terminating filaments of their webs unusually long expect fine weather for at least a week. If they are very busy between six and seven o'clock in the evening, look for a lovely night, or if they spin away while it is raining, have no doubt but the sun will soon shine. If they destroy their webs and crawl away to hide, conclude that continued storms are certain.—Chicago Record.

Uncle Sam.—"You're a credit to the nation!"

Every man who chews Battle Ax has the satisfaction of having helped the U. S. Government pay the expenses of the war with Spain.

Battle Ax PLUG

pays four million dollars' tax into the U. S. Treasury!!! More than all the money paid by any five other brands of chewing tobacco.

It is QUALITY that does this—real excellence:—actual superiority.

Remember the name when you buy again.

"All weather is alike to me" I wear the kind that "RETAIN THEIR SHAPE."

"That's the kind I'm looking for. I'll order a suit from their agent immediately."

MADE TO ORDER BY

EDWARD E. STRAUSS & CO.
America's Popular Tailors, Chicago.
(AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE IN THE U. S. AND TERRITORIES.)

THAT'S JUST IT!
You can't always tell by the looks of a garment how it is going to WEAR.

WHY NOT
Get the WEAR as well as the looks, when you can have both at the same

PRICE. $12.00
Is the starting point of those

Edward E. Strauss & Co.'s Famous Custom Tailored Suits and Overcoats

With an ironclad guarantee thrown in free.

IT WILL PAY YOU
To examine this line, and leave your order for one of these handsome garments.

CALL ON

L. GROSS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HUMPHREYS'
WITCH HAZEL
OIL

CURES
Piles or Hemorrhoids
Fissures & Fistulas.
Burns & Scalds.
Wounds & Bruises.
Cuts & Sores.
Boils & Tumors.
Eczema & Eruptions.
Salt Rheum & Tetters.
Chapped Hands.
Fever Blisters.
Sore Lips & Nostrils.
Corns & Bunions.
Stings & Bites of Insects

Three Sizes, 25c, 50c. and $1.00.
Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 112 William St., New York.

A LOCAL Disease
A Climatic Affection
Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it.
Get a well-known SPECIFIC
Ely's Cream Balm
It is quickly Absorbed. Gives Relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine, nor Mercury. No Injurious drug. Full Size 50c; Trial Size 10c. at Druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place, PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.
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THE DEVELOPMENT
of Bloomsburg, notwithstanding the late financial and business depression.
HAS BEEN PHENOMINAL.
Its permanence and prosperity are now assured.

The Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company now offers for sale the most desirable lots for residences and business purposes to be had in this town, at moderate prices and upon easy terms.

A SMALL PAYMENT
down and small monthly payments thereafter will secure a lot.

Those purchasers desiring to build, and own their own homes the company will assist by advancing the money there on.

WHY PAY RENT
when you can own your own home?
Factory Sites Given Away.
Maps of the town and our plotted property furnished on application.

Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company.
J. S. WOODS, Sales Agent. N. U. FUNK, Secretary.
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Quick Communication Facilitates Business.

Use the LOCAL TELEPHONE and Communicate.

Direct with persons in Berwick, Catawissa, Danville, Riverside, Rupert, Willow Grove, Almedia, Lightstreet, Lime Ridge, Mifflinville, Millville, Rohrsbnrg, Nescopeck, Orangeville, Stillwater and Benton. Also long distance lines to nearly all the towns in the different States. Rates reasonable. Local exchange over Postoffice.

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JOHN KENYON, Manager.

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed to THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
HON. GEORGE A. JENKS.
of Jefferson county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. WILLIAM H. SOWDEN,
of Lehigh county.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
PATRICK DeLACEY,
of Lackawanna.

JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT,
WILLIAM TRICKETT,
of Cumberland.
C. M. BOWER,
of Centre.

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE,
JERRY N. WEILER,
of Carbon.
F. P. IAMS.
of Allegheny.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
RUFUS K. POLK,
Of Montour County.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
J. HENRY COCHRAN,
Of Lycoming County.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE, 26TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
ROBERT R. LITTLE,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM CHRISMAN,
Of Bloomsburg.
W. T. CREASY,
Of Catawissa.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
BOYD TRESCOTT,
Of Millville.

"I have been a Republican since 1860 but our party now stinks in the nostrils of any decent man. If the people are willing to uphold this corruption and dishonesty, God save the country!—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker."

NOTICE.

We have opened Democratic Headquarters in Bloomsburg, corner Main and Market streets, on the second floor of the Peacock building, where we will be glad to have all Democrats and their friends call at any time. Everybody welcome.

Very respectfully,
JNO. G. McHENRY, Chairman.
R. G. F. KSHINKA, Secretary,

WILL THEY RETRACT?

Mr. Jenks, in his speeches, has clearly shown that he is unalterably opposed to Quay and Quayism, and never had and could not have, the remotest sympathy or connection with either. In a letter, over his own signature, and in the sturdiest of speech at Chambersburg, he has declared that he never was professionally affiliated with the Standard Oil company or any corporation of any kind, except once, when for a few months he was attorney for a railroad company whose road was established to market the coal to the county where he lives. In view of these facts, which are or ought to be known to all men, Dr. Swallow, Dr. Swallow's hired stumpers and the Machine organs who do not publicly and prominently retract the charge that Mr. Jenks is a Quay man and a Standard Oil man, convict themselves in the eyes of all honest men, of wilful and deliberate falsehood.

VOTE FOR COCHRAN FOR STATE SENATOR.

Don't listen to any reports put in circulation about any of the candidates just before election. The very fact that they are circulated at the last moment, too late for contradiction, ought to be sufficient evidence of their falsity.

Hon. J. Henry Cochran has proven himself a most acceptable, able and faithful representative of the people of this district in the Senate of Pennsylvania. His re-election will be no experiment, as he has been tried and found worthy. He now ranks among the most illustrious Democrats of the State, and the people of the district will do honor to themselves by keeping him in the Senate four years longer. Vote for Cochran.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

RUFUS K. POLK, of Montour County.

Mr. Rufus K. Polk, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the 17th Congressional District, whose portrait we publish above, was born in the State of Tennessee, and now is in his 33d year. He is a member of the well-known Democratic family of the Polks from the state named, of which President James K. Polk was the most distinguished member. The subject of this notice was reared on a farm until the 16th year of his age. He later entered the Lehigh University. at South Bethlehem, and has resided in this State ever since. He graduated from the institution named, first in the scientific department, and afterward in the School of Mines; this University being one of the well-known Pennsylvania institutions established by Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk. While at the University he became interested in the iron works of that town and decided to take up the manufacture of iron and steel as a profession. After graduating he removed to Danville, Pa., and accepted a position in the Montour Iron & Steel Company, at which works he was first employed at the blast furnaces, and afterwards in the mill and office, becoming perfectly familiar with the method and process of the manufacture of iron. After serving for four years in various capacities he became assistant superintendent, which position he did not hold long and left to accept a position as general manager of the North Branch Steel Company, of Danville. At the time of the sale of the Mahoning Rolling Mill a Rolling Mill Company was organized under the name of Howe & Polk for the manufacture of Structural Tubing, which Plant is now operating and gives employmentto 225 men. Having come in close connection with the men of his mill Mr. Polk has been able to gain their confidence and during all these years that he has had charge of iron works in Danville he has always been opposed to connecting a store with it and compelling workmen to deal therein, and has always practiced CASH payments to the employes. And what is still more creditable never had a strike or disagreement with them.

At the time of the breaking out of the war, when the first call for volunteers was made, Mr. Polk left his family and business on the 27th of April with Company F, 12th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was formally mustered into service of the United States as First Lieutenant of this Company, which position he still holds. He has been out in the service for some months and has been able to do a good many things for the members of the companies, which they all highly appreciate, and they are showing that appreciation by their generous support.

With such a clean, pure and patriotic record, Lieutenant Polk can confidently ask the suffrages of the citizens of the 17th Congressional District, satisfied that if he is elected he will make an honest, capable and worthy representative.

VOTE FOR CHRISMAN AND CREASY FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Rep.) holds to the responsibility of the President for the alleged sale of public offices in Pennsylvania, and says: "Senator Quay's retainers, henchmen and followers are held together simply by the cohesion of the spoils so freely bestowed upon him by the President, and used by him for what they can accomplish in corrupting men, degrading politics and defeating the popular will on election day. Mr. Quay would quickly cease to be either Senator or boss if the Federal patronage were withheld from him."

The *Republican* thinks Lieut. Polk "made a break," when, in his speech at the Opera House, he told what he will do as a Member of Congress. Up to this time Mr. Woodin, the Republican candidate, has not "made a break," by telling this county what measures he would favor if elected to Congress. As a Republican, Mr. Woodin can probably be relied on to support every Republican measure that comes before Congress, but he has not yet had the courage to say so. As he must be elected by Democratic votes, if elected at all, this omission is probably intentional. Mr. Woodin is in a dilemma. If he should make a speech, it must be at a Republican meeting, and he must talk Republican doctrine, or he will offend members of his own party. And if he does whoop up Republicanism, he will offend Democrats, whose votes he wants, so he says nothing. He is a Republican, through and through, and would vote squarely every time for all measures introduced in Congress by that party. Are there any Democrats in this county who are willing to help send a man to Congress who will oppose everything the Democratic party favors? We think not.

VOTE THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET, FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.

VOTE FOR SOWDEN FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

The Democratic meetings through the county are being well attended, and much interest is shown by the people. They are fully alive to the momentous questions of the day, and there will be a big vote out. Vote the straight Democratic ticket.

If Columbia County does not return this year to its place among the counties giving large Democratic majorities, it will not be the fault of Chairman John G. McHenry. He is a man engaged in large business affairs, but notwithstanding this, he is giving much of his time to his duties as county chairman, and is performing those duties intelligently, energetically and conscientiously. He is working impartially for the success of the whole ticket and the best interests of the party, and if we do give, as we expect to give, a good old-time majority on November 8th, that result will be owing greatly to his good generalship. John G. McHenry is the right man in the right place.

Railroad Man

Receives Good Advice from Fellow Workmen

The Whole Story Told by His Wife—It May Help You.

"When my little boy was six years old he had an attack of the measles, and after recovering he was restless at night, had no appetite, and was cross and fretful. Later on, large blotches and sores, broke out on his face and limbs. We were told they would heal in a few days; but these few days grew into months. One day my husband, who is a well-known railroad man, was advised by some of his fellow workmen to give the boy Hood's Sarsaparilla. We concluded to do so, and after he had taken the first bottle we noticed some improvement. We kept on giving him this medicine until he had taken three bottles, when he was completely cured, and he has been well ever since." MRS. E. J. MILLER, Bennett, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

VOTE FOR POLK FOR CONGRESS.

Real Ones vs. Professionals.

The Democratic State ticket is the real soldier ticket. Mr. Jenks' record on the pensions question should make every soldier his friend and supporter. In Congress he urged eloquently that pensions are the soldiers' right, not a governmental charity, and all his votes were founded on that theory.

Mr. Sowden was a corporal in the war, was wounded at Antietam and won an honorable record.

Mr. DeLacy wears a Congressional medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry at Gettysburg, is senior Vice President of the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States and has been for 31 years continuously President of the Association of Survivors of the 143d Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which regiment he served through the entire rebellion.

These were real soldiers, as distinguished from the professional soldiers on the Republican ticket, who have used the soldier racket to keep themselves constantly at the public crib ever since the rebellion closed.

Who Shall Rule.

The real contest and issue in this election is between Quayism and the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The question that you must answer on your conscience and on your character as patriots is, who shall rule, one single autocratic ruler, with those whom he has bound to himself, or the voice of the people, honestly expressed by the ballot? GEO. A. JENKS, at Meadville.

VOTE FOR JENKS FOR GOVERNOR.

The Combination of Good Qualities

AND LITTLE PROFITS is what we are looking after. Our Winter Stock will be found second to none for quality and price. Our stock is complete, with a handsome line of

SUITS AND OVERCOATINGS

For boys and children. New, neat and nice,

AT

NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

Townsend's Clothing House

BLOOMSBURG PENNA

ON A WILD TRUCK.

Thrilling Ride Down a Mountain Side May End in Death.

A very serious accident occurred last Friday afternoon on the Buffalo Valley Railroad. This road was built about a year ago by the M. H. Kulp Lumber Company and runs from Lewisburg to the summit of Buffalo Mountains, a distance of about eighteen miles. Gilbert Kulp, a brother of Congressman M. H. Kulp, and superintendent of their lumber business, John E. Kreisher, of Lewisburg, and James Burd a workman, were coming down the mountain on a lumber truck.

After running some distance, one of the brakes gave way, and as the remaining brake was insufficient to hold the car, it was soon beyond their control. The speed momentarily increased, and they were soon rushing down the mountain at a frightful velocity. To their dismay they saw some other trucks on the track ahead of them. Burd jumped off and yelled to the others to do the same. Before they could do so the car had dashed into the other trucks, and they were thrown with awful force.

The car was smashed into splinters, and Kulp and Kreisher were found senseless and bleeding among the rocks. Physicians were hastily summoned from Mifflinburg and Lewisburg. Kulp is badly bruised, but it is thought not fatally injured. Kreisher's condition is very serious, and it is feared his skull is fractured. He has a hole an inch or more deep in his head.

A Store and a School.

A store that gathers the greatest stock of merchandise, a school for styles and beauty, to which you are always welcome, and which asks no fee.

Roam through it, stay as long as convenient, come again and again. There is no obligation on your part. On our part, we promise you that no one will ask you to buy. If you have any needs to fill, and can resist the beauties of the Autumn Merchandise, which have been gathered for you, it will be because you are not ready to buy.

Shoes.

We know no other store that carries so many shapes, so many widths and sizes, so many styles, and we are in a position to know. Part of our business that. If you knew half as much about shoes as we, the shoe store would fill your every want.

Women's Wraps.

The crisp Autumn air has redoubled the demand for outer garments everywhere. The snappy styles, the unusual gathering of all that's new and good, coupled with the little prices, has trebled the interest here. We call attention to our $10.00 All-Wool Kersey Jackets, lined with Satin, made in the newest shape, and in all the new colors.

Furniture.

Manufacturers need the money. A chance for us and for you. So fine an assortment of bedroom sets and sideboards, at so low a price, is new to this town. Consider yourself fortunate to be asked to share in the saving. Bedroom Sets, from $14.95 to $50.00. Sideboards, from $12.35 to $35.00 each.

Dress Goods.

A splendid assortment, surely. How many varied sorts are here only the women who know this Dress Goods Store can tell. Not an old pattern, not a plug-ugly in the stock. We call attention to our Poplin at 42c., worth more—and the grades, at 75c. the yard, are not equalled in town.

The hundreds of neat, pretty effects, we show you as low as 25c. the yard, and up to $1.00.

You can't help but go away from our store well pleased that you bought your dress here.

Some Bargains

FOR THE NEXT 10 DAYS. We will put on sale Wednesday morning, and sell for 10 days, or as long as they last, a lot of Simpson's Grey Calico at 3c. a yard Quantity, limited.

1000 yards of light and dark Outing Flannel, in pieces that have from 10 to 20 yards in them, the quality we have always sold at 8c. the yard, and not a bad style in the lot. They go at 5c. the yard at this sale.

500 yards of Outing, same that we are selling at 10c. the yard. All good styles. We sell at 8c. the yard.

A lot of twilled Red Flannel, all wool, worth 20c. the yard. We will sell at 15c.

Bleached Muslin, we think as good as Hill's, 10 yards at 52c.

Heavy Unbleached Muslin, as good as Appleton A, 10 yards at 50c. Good, fine, Unbleached Muslin, 10 yards at 35c. Best Unbleached Muslin, 10 yards at 50c.

Canton Flannel, worth 10c., we will sell at 7c. a yard.

F. P. Pursel.

Died in California.

Rev. Almon W. Hontz died at Pasadena, California, on Wednesday of last week and his body, accompanied by Mrs. Hontz, was brought east for burial. Mr. Hontz was a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a son of S. A. Hontz, of McKendree. He went to Pasadena two years ago for the benefit of his health and for a time improved but his recovery was not permanent. Mr. Hontz was a member of Shickshinny Lodge of Odd Fellows. For a few years he was pastor of the M. E. Church at Jamison City, but his health compelled him to give it up, and he then moved to Bloomsburg, where he resided until he went to California.

VOTE FOR LITTLE FOR JUDGE.

A goodly number of Bloomsburgers are attending the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia this week.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE, for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospital at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address F. T. Barber, Sec'y, Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago. 10-27-16t

WE TAN Cattle hides and all kinds of skins whole for ROBES & RUGS. Soft, light, moth-proof. Get our tan circular. We make frisian, coon and galloway fur coats and robes. If your dealer don't keep them get catalogue from us. We also do Taxidermy and Head Mounting.

CROSBY FRISIAN FUR CO., 116 MILL STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

10-27-4t-d

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1898.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

SALES.

John G. Freeze will sell at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Thursday, Nov. 17, a farm situated in the town of Bloomsburg and containing about one hundred and thirty acres.

M. T. McHenry, executor will sell on the premises in Benton, on Friday, November 11, 1898, at two o'clock p. m., a lot of land, containing forty perches, on which is erected a two-story dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

PURELY PERSONAL

Miss Bessie Rawlings is visiting friends in Danville.

E M. Savidge is among the Philadelphia visitors this week.

Isaiah Hagenbuch left on Saturday for a trip to Philadelphia.

J. D. Armstrong and wife went to Philadelphia on Monday.

Hon. Russel Karns of Benton, went to Philadelphia on Monday.

W. B. Cummings made a business trip to New York on Thursday.

Louis Gross and wife spent Sunday with relatives and friends at Danville.

Mrs. M. A. Blosser has arrived home after spending a week with friends at Lewisburg.

Harry Manning of Pittston, visited his uncle, H. D. Manning on Fourth Street last week.

J. E. Roys arrived home from New York on Monday evening where he has been buying new goods,

Rev. D. E. Rupley of Montgomery, was in town on Saturday, meeting friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Howard Welliver, wife and daughter Mary of Benton were the guests of Mrs. J. D. Jones one day this week.

Geo. W. Hess went to New York on Friday. He will also take in the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia before returning home.

Mrs. J. C. Rutter Jr., accompanied by her cousin Miss Marion Wilbur are visiting in Bethlehem and Philadelphia this week.

Miss Carrie Cohen has returned to her home in New York City after a pleasant and extended visit with friends in this town.

Miss Elizabeth Enterline, who has been visiting relatives in town for some time past, returned to her home at Wilkesbarre on Monday.

Rev. J. D. Smith, pastor of the Baptist Church, spent the greater part of last week in Bath, N. Y., transacting business in connection with his brother's estate.

F. H. Boynton of Baltimore, Md., spent several days in Bloomsburg last week. He has been visiting this place every year for the last ten years. His visit this time was somewhat delayed, owing to a spell of sickness. He usually gets here about June.

The following from this town went to Philadelphia: Mrs. P. K. Vannatta, Hon. and Mrs. Grant Herring, A. C. Hidlay, Mrs. Amos Savidge, J H. Coleman, E M. Savidge, Mrs. Charles Hendershott, Robt. Buckingham, Geo. W. Sternsr, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Enterline, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Dieterick, F. P. Pursel, Mrs. Bruce Jones, D. Z. Mensch, Oscar Lowenburg, Mrs. Dr. J. L. Rabb and daughter, Miss Freda, Robert Dent, Albert Dent and several others.

John S. Williams has moved from Iron Street, to a house which he recently purchased from the John A. Funston estate, on Eyer Street.

I have secured the sale of the finest line of Confectionery in the world.

ALLEGRETTE'S
CHOCOLATE CREAMS
Are unsurpassed in richness and flavor. Always fresh, at
60 CTS. PER POUND.
In quarters, halfs and pounds.
W. S. RISHTON, Ph. G.,
Opposite P. O Pharmacist
Telephone No 1074

Democratic Candidate for Representative.

HON WILLIAM T. CREASY.

William Trenton Creasy, candidate for the Legislature, was born in Catawissa Township forty-two years ago, a son of Nathan and Susanna Creasy. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as well as of Columbia county, some of whom had taken an active part in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Creasy is a graduate of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, and has also a German education. He taught school at the age of sixteen, and followed teaching in the winter and working on the farm during the summer for a number of years, and since that time has devoted his attention to farming and fruit growing.

He has filled the most trusted places in the councils of organizations formed to promote the interests of Agriculture. Has served as School Director and various other positions of trust.

He has always taken an active part in politics, has been committeeman, delegate to our county and State conventions and on several occasions acted as a substitute on the State committee. He served in the last two sessions of the Legislature with faithfulness and credit to his county, and was one of the two members who was present at every meeting of this body at these two sessions. In the session of 1895 he received words of commendation from the newspapers for the active part he took in passing the free bridge bill, by which the State is required to erect bridges across public streams when destroyed by fire, water or other casualty. This bill has already saved Columbia county over $80,000. At the session of 1897 he was the recognized leader of the Democratic party in the House, which title he won by his ability, honesty, courage and attention to business and his courteous treatment to his fellow members. His advice was frequently sought on important bills by the leading members of both House and Senate. The records of the House show that he opposed the infamous electric light bill and all other monopoly and jobbery bills. He always took a determined stand in favor of the farmers' and laboring men's interests, and was one of the active members in standing by the schools and their appropriations, and the new method of distribution in this State.

He was spoken of by his friends as a suitable candidate for Auditor General in 1897, and also for Secretary of Internal Affairs on the present Democratic ticket but declined the honors.

The press throughout the state has spoken very favorably in behalf of his past services; a few of the compliments are here given:

The Pittsburg *Post*, the leading Democratic paper of western Pa. said:

"The courageous and really able manner in which Representative Creasy of Columbia county has stood up against the determined Quay power in the House and fought for retrenchment and reform has rendered him a conspicuous figure. He has on more than one occasion forced a recognition of the minority by a majority."

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, the leading Democratic morning paper of central Pennsylvania says the following:

"Mr. Creasy has made one of the most valuable of legislators. He is honest, capable, fearless. With courage and conscience he has steadfastly fought against vicious legislation and has won many fights in the capitol with the evil powers arrayed against him. We shall be glad to have him back here next year."

The Philadelphia *Press*, the leading Republican newspaper of Pennsylvania said:

"Representative Creasy is a Democrat, and as long as Columbia county must send Democrats to the legislature it is not likely to find a more honorable and intelligent Representative. He was a leader on his side at the last session, and did not, like so many other Democrats, yield to the temptations which through one sort of bribery or another destroyed the members' usefulness. Mr. Creasy was an honor to his party and to his county."

In offering himself for re-election to the Legislature he pledges himself to oppose machine rule, trusts, monopolies and jobberies of all kinds, and will do all in his power to faithfully serve his constituents and the best interests of the whole State.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

The best way to avoid sickness is to keep yourself healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

This week and next this paper will be devoted largely to politics. After the election local and general news will again be made the leading feature.

The Prohibitionists opened their headquarters in the Exchange building, Friday night. There was a right good attendance. Rev. McLinn, of the Lutheran Church, made the opening address.

John Barber died at his home at Stillwater on Sunday morning, after a protracted illness. He located at Stillwater about thirteen years ago, and has conducted a successful business ever since, being a member of the firm of Barber and Smith. wagon manufacturers. The deceased was forty-six years of age and leaves a wife and one daughter to mourn his death.

The Supreme Court has decided that when a cross is marked in the circle at the top of the column, and a cross marked at a name in another column, the whole ballot is vitiated and will not be counted. The only way to avoid a mistake is to mark a cross in the circle and vote the straight ticket. Democrats who do not want to lose their votes should make a note of this.

Boyd Shaffer, a member of the United States Volunteer Engineer Corps, arrived home on a twenty day sick furlough, Tuesday night. At the expiration of the twenty days he will make a request to remain at home forty days longer, a privilege allowed all soldiers from the front. He was taken sick at Ponce, Porto Rico, and sent to the Hospital at New York, and came from there home. During his time at the hospital in New York he had the honor of meeting Miss Helen Gould. He speaks in the highest terms of her, and says her kind treatment to the soldiers will never be forgotten.

A BIG EDITION.

With this week's issue of THE COLUMBIAN we print 8,000 copies, which will be sent out through this county. Our desire is to reach every voter, and if we fail it will be because our lists are imperfect. If any one should receive two copies, he is requested to hand the extra one to a neighbor who received none. Don't be afraid to take the paper home and read it. It will cost you nothing. If you are pleased with it, send us your name and address on a postal card, and the paper will be sent to you one month free.

Democratic Meetings.

Democratic meetings will be held at the following times and places. Able speakers will be present to discuss the issues of the campaign.

Thursday, Oct. 27—Mifflin X roads, Stillwater and Five Points.

Friday, Oct. 28—Swamp School House, and Mifflinville.

Time and places for other meetings until the close of the campaign will be announced later.

FALL BUSINESS
In Full Swing

The tide of Fall business is now at its flood, at our establish meet, and we are grandly prepared for it. Every department stocked with the choicest and best of the world's merchandise. presenting a completeness and variety never before approached by us. Our prices are also equally important factors in producing this activity, because they are THE LOWEST that can possibly be quoted for goods of equal quality and merit, and forcibly illustrate our well known policy—NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY HOUSE.

Dress Goods.
You will find this stock very complete, with all of the season's leading materials.
Vicuna Suitings, 50c. a yard.
52 inch all wool Cheviots, 50c. yd.
52 inch all wool Venetian, $1.00 a yard.
38-nch all wool Serge, 35c. a yard.

Dress Trimmings
This stock offers all of the latest effects in trimmings.

Dress Linings.
Our Lining Department is complete, with the leading linings of the season.

Fur Collarettes.
A large line in leading Furs of the season, from $1.90 upwards.

Blankets and Comfortables.
If you have a Blanket want we can supply you from the 33c. cotton ones up to $10.00 for the fine, fleecy wool ones. See our $2.00 Comfortable, all white cotton and silkolene outside.

Coats and Capes.
Come and see our line of these goods. See the goods, note the prices and styles.
Kersey Coat, satin lined, at $5.68
Fine Kersey Coat. heavy satin lined, at $9 50.

Underwear.
Ladies' Vests and Pants, 25c.
Children's Vests and Pants, 25c.
Children's Combination Suits, 50c. up.
Ladies' Combination Suits, 50c up.
Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests and Pants, 75c.

Small Wares, &c.
Sterling Silver Turtles, 25c.
Sterling Silver Paper Cutters, 15c.
Kid Curlers, 5c. pack.
Curling Irons, 5c.
All Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c.
Ladies' Pocketbooks, 25c.
Cotton's Handkerchief Extracts, 20c.
Chamois Skins, 25c.
Bath Sponges, 10 and 15c.
Florida Water, 25c. a bottle.
Buttermilk Soap, 18c. a box.

H. J. CLARK & SON

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.
MARKET SQUARE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

There are hundreds of ladies each Fall looking for a nice and good Jacket. Some for style, others for warmth.
We have both kinds for you, your daughter, or your child.
In Fur Capes, we have a good line.
In Plush Capes, our lines are nicely trimmed.
In Cloth Capes, we have a good quality.
The Jackets are in many colors, and are in Rough Beaver Cloth, or in Plain and Smooth Cloth, at prices to please. In

DRESS GOODS!

Our assortment was never more than half the stock we show now, either in single patterns, or by the yard, from 12½c. to $1.75 per yard.
The Ladies' Dress Skirts are in Black, Grey, Brown, Blue, Green, &c., and well made—full width.
Standard Designer, for November, 10c. November sheets free. Patterns, all sizes.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

SURPRISING TO SEE!
How fast we are selling our
New Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
Pretty Styles and Low Prices does it.
Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, from $5.00 up.
Ladies' Coats, Capes, Separate Skirts. Coats for misses and children. In this line our stock is large. Prices low.
Ladies' Fur Collarettes, from $2.00 up.
Our sales in Shoes increases daily. Ladies' Fine Shoes, from 79c. up. Gents' Fine Shoes, from 98c. up. Good Calicoes, 3c. Good Muslin, 3½c. Our stock of Underwear is complete. We handle the celebrated Leather brand Stockings for ladies, misses and boys. Corsets, for 24c. up.
Our Grocery Department is improving daily—adding new goods at better prices. Our whole stock is complete and prices always right. It will pay you to see our goods before you buy.
Bloomsburg Store Co., Limited.
Corner Main and Centre Sts. ALFRED McHENRY, M'G'R.

Democratic Candidate for Representative.

HON. WM. CHRISMAN.

Hon. William Chrisman, one of the Democratic nominees for member of Assembly of Columbia County, was born in Pottsville, Pa., forty-four years ago, and at an early age removed to Montour county and soon after to this county. He spent the early years of his life upon the farm; and after the labors of the day were over, he was to be found poring over his books determined to secure the best education he could. He attended the public school during the winter months, and began teaching at the age of seventeen years, graduating from the Bloomsburg State Normal School in 1877, and afterwards taking an extended course in the classics; and for a number of years taught in the Bloomsburg public schools.

Mr. Christman studied law in Bloomsburg and was admitted to the bar of Columbia County in 1882. In the same year, was elected Town Treasurer, and served for three years; School Director in 1888 and served as treasurer of the board during said term. In 1890 he was appointed by the Court for District Attorney, filling the unexpired term, elected then for one term, serving the Commonwealth faithfully and declined a re-election.

He was chosen Chairman of the Democratic County Committee in 1888, this being an acknowledgement of the interest he had taken in the party, and the skill and energy he had shown in advocating its policy, and has since acted in this capacity five years.

During the last session of the Legislature, he pursued the same honest course, working strenuously for the best interests of those who elected him. Although his party was in the minority, his voice was always heard in opposition to any methods that were proposed to conflict with the prosperity of the people. He was upon some of the most important committees in the House, thus adding to the strength of his work.

Politically, Mr. Christman has always been a democrat, Descending from a long line of men famous for their public works as Legislators, Ministers, and Revolutionary heroes, who have always been faithfully devoted to the principles of the democratic party, he has never faltered in his party allegiance. Although actively engaged in the practice of his profession, he has always been able to find time to respond to the call of his party in all the important campaigns since 1880 and has taken an active part.

Mr. Chrisman is asking for the support of the people for his second term which has been conceded by a long established custom in Columbia County.

When it is considered that he is in line for honest government and clean politics, the Democrats should rally round their nominee and give him a rousing majority.

Governor Hastings' proclamation, naming today (Thursday) as a special day for thanksgiving and prayer, can be found elsewhere in this issue.

Your Doctor Knows

Your doctor knows all about foods and medicines.
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Do Not Forget.

That the next Governor will be a member of the State Capitol Building Commission, known as the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, and that it is of the greatest importance to tax payers that no $20,000,000 steal like the one in Philadelphia is carried through. There should be a minority member on this Board—vote for at least one honest member—vote for George A. Jenks.

While at work painting Hon. A. L. Fritz's house on East Street, on Thursday, Daniel Breece had one of his legs severely bruised by being hit by a falling ladder.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimfull of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago. 10-27-16t.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A large and beautiful line of lamps at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

A fine line of new styles in wedding invitations just received at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Parlor lamps, banquet lamps, hall lamps, in fact, all kinds of the celebrated Miller lamps at Jas. H. Mercer's.

FOR RENT.

Rooms on 3rd. floor, COLUMBIAN building. Steam heat. gas or electric light, water. Apply to
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Mercer has the largest line of Hymn Books ever shown in Bloomsburg.

Mercer's line of Bibles and Hymn Books is complete. Call in and inspect his stock. Opposite Episcopal church.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Billousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

THE RECORD STEAL.

How the Publication of the Legislative Proceedings is Made to Do Duty for Machine Proteges--The Frightful Padding, Enormous Indices and the Costly, Confusing and Exasperating Results--When the Contract Price Falls the Cost to the Taxpayers Increases -- What An Honest and More Intelligent and Useful Performance of the Work Would Save.

The printing and distribution of the Legislative Record involves a shamefully reckless waste of the public money, and, if it does not include a straight steal, the facts which the figures divulge show a mighty close approach to it. Its distribution, by issues, during the sessions, which was intended to keep the people apprised of what their servants at Harrisburg are doing with their time and opportunities, was for years a scandal, owing to the dilatoriness on the part of the publishers, but even more specifically of the pasters' and folders' departments of the senate and house. The men appointed to service in these departments are the working politicians in the districts of those senators and members who have the strongest pull during the sessions. They receive close to $1,000 per session as salary, but a large proportion of them never do any of the work. They are content to pocket the pay and perquisites and to appear upon the records as pasters and folders, but either because they regard it as demeaning, or because they have something else to employ their time, or because they are adverse to toil of any kind, they refuse to perform the incident labor and employ substitutes to perform it, at from one-fourth to one-half what they receive from the state. These substitutes are generally very cheap and incompetent men, often boys, and as a result it is happening constantly that even when the printing has been reasonably prompt, the distribution is unconscionably delayed, the pasting and folding rooms being gorged with stacks of the stuff which should long before have been in the mails. However, as has been stated, there has recently been some little improvement in this regard, because of the persistent and long continued protests of citizens against being served with printed copies of proceedings a month or two old and long after, as news, they had lost all interest and value.

The total cost of the printing and distributing of the Legislative Record, as set forth in the various auditor general's reports, was, in the years severally named, as follows:

1885	$22,820
1891	28,675
1893	32,091
1895	36,161
1897	43,580

The figure for 1897 is made up by adding the $8,500 paid on account in 1897 and the state treasurer's estimate of the sum required to complete the payment in 1898.

A big aggregating element in this steal is the index. The reporting of the proceedings and the printing of the Record is paid for, under contract, at so much per page. Bids are received and the award mde to the lowest bidder. A maximum price of $10 is fixed and the competitors bid so much percentage off that price. The president of the senate and speaker of the house make the award and get, by the way, $100 each for the few hours spent in doing it, while their clerk gets $50.

The contract price for 1895 and 1897 was $3.96 per page. This, be it understood, is for both reporting and printing, $300 additional being always allowed for the compilation of the index. Now, the ponderous tomes that contain the proceedings of the legislative session of 1897 cover a total of 6,772 pages, distributed as follows:

Proceedings	3,732 pages
Report aliens' committee	565 pages
Report penitentiary investigating committee	231 pages
Index	2,237 pages
Blank pages	7 pages
Total	6,772 pages

Here are almost two-thirds as many pages of index as there are in the report proper. Add to these the 803 pages of reports and blank pages, and we have a total of 3,040 pages, or not far from half of the whole number which the state paid for as having been stenographically reported, as well as printed, whereas not a line in any of them was reported. Whatever is the difference between the cost of reporting and printing and that of the printing alone is, as to these 3,040 pages, a sheer robbery. The volumes are padded by reports, index, etc., to the extent of over 80 per cent of the total payment, and this is exclusive of the constant repetitions and not only useless, but confusing superfluities in the proceedings themselves, and which, it is safe to say, constitute fully two-thirds of the total bulk. What this padding costs at $3.96 per page, independently of that in the proceedings proper, is as follows:

Index	$8,858.52
Aliens' report	2,237.40
Penitentiary report	914.76
Blank pages	27.72
Total	$12,038.40

An infinitely more intelligent and satisfactory record of the sessions' proceedings could have been compressed into about 1,000 to 1,200 pages without sacrificing a word of the "eloquence" of the senators and members which, it is needless to say, is, as a rule, far more effusive than edifying. An index that would be really useful for reference purposes could be put into 200 pages, and this is making a liberal allowance. The 2,237 page index to the 1897 volumes is, in fact, no index at all. It is full of errors. It has countless repetitions. And these are so embarrassing that on the rare occasions when the Record must be referred to, the seeker after information is likely to be driven half frantic by the difficulties he will encounter in obtaining it. For instance, "An act to regulate suits brought by and against foreign corporations doing business in this commonwealth, to which certificates have been or may be issued, etc.," is indexed under the word "Issued." Was there ever a padding for robbery so bold or a method of indexing more completely imbecile? And this is but a sample of hundreds of similar instances of the fraud. What is referred to above as the aliens' report is the report of a committee appointed by authority of the legislature of 1895 to ascertain the number of aliens quartered upon the commonwealth in the various public institutions thereof. As a printed public document it is of no more value than would be a second tail to a cat. The 565 pages covered by it contain nothing but the names, sex, nativity, etc., of the individual aliens found to be in the various prisons, hospitals, almshouses and other like institutions of the state, each case being made to consume eight lines, or about one inch in the length of a column, as follows:

John Smith.
Sex—male.
Nativity—Kamschatka.
Number of days treated—Thirteen.
Cost per day—One dollar and thirty-one cents.
Total cost—Sixty-one dollars and fifty-one cents.

Any sane private individual having such a thing to print would put it in this way:

Jno. Smith, Kamschatka; treated 13 days at $1.31 per day; total, $61.51.

But that would have consumed only two lines, and would have lessened the grab of the Legislative Record contractor $3 out of every $4.

It is safe to say that a far more intelligible record of the proceedings of the legislature could be reported and printed, with a comprehensive index to the book, for about $10,000, or less than a third of the cost of the present publication, which is most exasperating to all those who have to consult it because of its cumbersomeness and other described faults, and that the sum named would include a fair compensation for both the reporter and the printer.

But suppose only half the present expenditure could be cut off, the saving would still be close to $20,000, and that sum would materially help in caring for the indigent insane and other wards of the state, now in large part neglected by reason of this and other machine corruption and waste in the handling of the state's moneys.

Regularly every fourth year the contract price for reporting and printing the Record has fallen, owing to the introduction of improved facilities for printing, such as machine type setting, etc. In 1883-85 the price was $6.56 per page; in 1887-89 it was $5.72; in 1891-93 it was $4.90, and in 1895-97 it was $3.96. The contract for the ensuing four years, 1899-1901, has been awarded to the same parties who have had it for several years past, at $3.41. And the Wilkesbarre Record, a Republican paper, has this to say regarding it:

"The contract for printing the Legislative Record for the next two sessions has been awarded to the same party who had it the last four years. As the price will be lower than before the work is likely to be also worse, provided that be possible, which is doubted. Parties who have had this contract heretofore and failed to comply with its requirements should have been ruled out of the competition. But the officials who award state contracts are not in the habit of doing business that way."

Passing by this Wilkesbarre editor's criticism of the character of the work done on the Legislative Record, though it is even more than justified, it is worthy of remark that, though from 1885 to 1891 the contract price fell from $6.56 to $4.90 per page, the cost of the reporting and printing kept constantly increasing. The lower the price the higher the cost. In 1893 and 1895 there was a small drop in the cost, but not at all in proportion to the drop in the contract price, but in 1897, by force of the successful padding already detailed, it went up again.

If there is an office in connection with the state government which, under Republican machine rule, does not involve a theft or criminal profligacy, the fact has not yet been made apparent.

A MACHINE INFAMY.

Exploiting the Schools, Prisons, Hospitals and Charities, Etc., for Base Partisan Purposes--Full Details as to the Methods of Achieving This Great Outrage--Senator Penrose's Attempt to Deceive the State as to the School and Charity Appropriations Fully Refuted From the Records.

At the late Republican convention that met in Harrisburg to express its contempt for honesty and economy in the state government the boss sent the junior senator to represent him and sing a siren song into the ears of the people which, if it did not deceive them, might still be used by the heelers for such clamor as should confuse and drown the cries of the reformers. Mr. Penrose made a very valiant, but manifestly very laborious effort to fulfill his task. He, of course, ignored the detailed, specific and widely published evidences of the Republican machine's theft and waste of the public moneys, because it is impossible for him or anybody else to fairly meet and successfully refute them. But sweeping them aside, as with a wave of the hand, he undertook to account for the constantly increasing cost of machine rule by ascribing it to a greater liberality to the schools, the hospitals and elemosynary institutions of the state, leaving it to be inferred that Mr. Quay and the machine were being criticized and abused, not for any real wrongdoing, but for their enlarged liberality in caring for the helpless wards of the state.

Even if it were true that the differences in the gross annual outlay of the state were accounted for solely by the larger appropriations to the schools, the hospitals, etc., these appropriations are themselves made to dishonestly and unlawfully contribute to the maintenance of the machine, whose astute chief and ever watchful lieutenants would consider themselves grossly derelict in permitting such large sums to pass through their hands without gathering on it some profit on the way.

But the excess of the cost of maintaining the state government as between 1883 and 1897 was almost three and three-quarter millions of dollars greater, leaving wholly out of the consideration the cost of the schools, the penitentiaries, the insane and the charities, as the following figures will show:

Payments 1897, less interest, etc. (sec. Rep. treas., p. 23)	$12,768,515
Payments 1883, less loans redeemed, interest, premiums and U. S. bonds purchased (see aud. gen. rep., p. 151 ..	4,336,997
Excess of current payments for 1897	$ 8,431,538
Cost of schools, charities, insane, penitentiaries, etc., '97	$ 7,172,315
Same, 1883	2,440,840
Excess for 1897	$ 4,731,475
Excess of total payments in 1897	$ 8,431,538
Excess for schoools, etc., in 1897	$ 4,731,475
Excess for ordinary expenses in 1897	$ 3,700,863

And this says nothing of the fact that the state treasurer in making up his estimates of expenses for the year ending Nov. 30, 1898 (which reach a total of $17,346,823, as against an anticipated revenue of $11,561,000), includes, among others, the following items:

State tax due counties	$1,505,255
School app'n 1897 due	3,439,998
Due U. of P. on app'n 1895	75,000
Due W. U. on app'n 1895	45,000
Appropriation for new capitol expected to have been paid in 1897 and appropriated for that year	275,000
	5,340,253

The account, fully made up, therefore, stands about as follows:

Excess payments of 1897 over 1883, exclusive of charities, schools, penitentiaries, insane, interest, loans, etc.	$3,700,063
Moneys that were appropriated to schools, charities, etc., and should have been paid in 1897, but remained unpaid at end	$5,340,253
Total	$9,040,316

This is a long, long way from verifying Mr. Penrose's contention that the only reason why it costs more to run the state than it used to is that we now give so much more to the cause of education and in benificences to the helpless and suffering. Going to the official records for the facts completely upsets his slyly conceived declarations and insinuations, as it will be found to upset every plea made by the machine apologists in explanation and extenuation of its crimes.

And the appropriations for the schools and the charities, the poor, prisoners and the insane, are all and in numerous ways made to do duty for the machine. Of the $5,340,253 due Nov. 30, 1897, on appropriations made that year and before, and not paid at that time, $3,459,998 was, as will be noticed, owing to the schools and $120,000 to the charities (see treasurer's report, page 14,) at the same time that a balance of $5,136,700 was in the treasury. Here is confession over the official signature of a leading beneficiary of the machine that moneys are wrongfully withheld, and no sane man for a moment doubts that the purpose of the withholding is to accommodate the favorite banks and insure the machine liberal contributions for its campaign funds. There are comparatively few other moneys that could be withheld in the same way, so that, were it not for the large appropriations to the schools and the charities the banks would have to surrender their deposits and the machine go to some other source for means to deceive and corrupt the voters.

Then the myraid of officials that administer the affairs of the institutions under consideration are practically all expected to shout the praises of the machine about election time and do what they can to confound its enemies. At the beginning of each legislative session the governor has 700 or 800 appointments of various kinds to submit to the senate for confirmation. A large proportion of these are connected with the educational, charitable, penal and reformatory institutions of the state. All of them must sooner or later pony up in some way to the machine, either by money contribution, lip service or repressing what they know and feel and would like to tell. Refusal to do this in any direction is regarded as threatening the appropriations for that direction next due. For many of these places, even where neither salary or perquisites attach, there is always warm competition, and in such cases the machine steps in and, regardless of the local situation or the equities, determines the contest in favor of those who are likely to prove most subservient to its behests.

There are 117 homes, hospitals, asylums, aid societies, missions, etc., organized and controlled by the state, or managed by private corporations and receiving state aid, to which appropriations were made by the last legislature. These are exclusive of the deaf and dumb and blind schools, the institutions for the training of feeble minded, etc. In many localities these institutions are looked upon as of such importance that the men chosen to represent such localities are expected to make sure of the appropriations for them at whatever sacrifice. Urged by their two or three thousand officers, managers, directors and employes and depending upon the machine as the sole arbiter in the appropriation committees, these poor legislators are often forced to choose between voting conscientiously and losing the appropriations or voting with the machine and getting them. Thus even the charities of the state, the sick and the crippled are made, unconsciously, to contribute to the maintenance of a rascally gang at the head of the state's affairs and their conscienceless robbery of the taxpayers.

Mr. Wanamaker said in his speech at Phoenixville, May 27: "Politics controls the appointment of trustees of state institutions; politics controls the management of state institutions. The needs of overcrowded asylums and unhealthy hospitals count as naught against the request of the man with the political pull and who can deliver state delegates." And he might have added that the controllers and officers of the institutions not under control of the state, but receiving state aid, for the most part are but in a degress less the servitors of the machine.

The appropriations are notoriously inadequate for the support of the state institutions, notably the insane asylums. The payments for the insane were $738,390 in 1896 and $587,544 in 1897. The appropriations were $920,320 for 1897 and $717,700 for 1898, but of the former $200,000 was for a deficiency in the appropriations for 1895, and $83,950 in 1897, and a like amount in 1898 was for an extenston of the reservoir and new buildings for the Harrisburg institution. The committee on lunacy of the board of public charities has been for several years insisting that a new asylum for the indigent insane be built for management under homeopathic auspices, that a hospital specially devoted to the treatment of epilepsy be erected and that the chronics "who do not require active medical treatment, nursing and special care" should be taken from the hospitals and put in an asylum by themselves. They further recommend that legislation be enacted to induce and encourage counties, municipalities, etc., to build institutions for the care of their own insane by the offer of a fixed sum, say $1 per week, paid out of the state treasury, for each patient supported therein. Wisconsin has pursued this plan with highly satisfactory results for 16 years, the per capita cost per patient being $1.75 per week, or less than it costs in Pennsylvania. Notwithsatnding the fact that all the insane hospitals are seriously and even dangerously overcrowded, hundreds of beds having to be made up at nights in the corridors and taken down in the morning, the legislature has persistently ignored all these recommendations, excepting when in 1895 they passed an act looking to county care for patients, which was so loaded down with provisos and impossible requirements as to be wholly inoperative.

It was owing to the extravagant appropriations for party and factional purposes that, as Mr. Wanamaker said in his Phoenixville speech: "At the last session of the legislature the appropriations committee was obliged to refuse actual maintenance for many of the most deserving hospitals of the state. Yet this same committee, under orders, passed for Senator Coyle, of Schuylkill, a Quay lieutenant, an appropriation of $10,000 for the maintenance of the American Hospital association, of Mahanoy township, which was an imaginary institution of Senator Coyle's, without capital, without a building, or without even a site upon which to build one. This fraud was fortunately discovered by Governor Hastings, who vetoed the nefarious scheme."

And yet as showing how even the state board of charities itself is compelled to pose as apologists for the machine, the secretary of the board said in his report Jan. 1, 1897 (see report, page 8): "At the session of the legislature of 1895 we earnestly urged that provision be made for both the insane and criminal classes. Bills for these purposes were presented to the legislature, but unfortunately, owing to the financial depression of the treasury, failed to become laws." And yet it is notorious that in multiplying useless offices and expenses the legislature of 1895 outdid all its predecessors and was not a whit less culpable than that of 1897.

Following up this subject Mr. Wanamaker says (again the Phoenixville speech is quoted from):

"I am informed by an ex-member of the appropriations committee that during a recent session of the legislature the appropriations committee, after months of work and the unmerciful slashing of meritorious bills, had succeeded in making the total amount of appropriations fall within the estimated revenues. Upon the last night that bills could be reported from the committee and be passed before adjournment orders came from Senator Quay that more than $500,000 of bills for powerful and rich institutions must be passed. These bills had all been considered by the committee on their merits and negatived. Upon orders from the 'old man' they were reconsidered and reported favorably within an hour. A prominent Philadelphia business man dared not contribute to the Business Men's League, because he was a director in the Philadelphia Museum, and he was notified that he must not oppose Quay or his institution would lose an appropriation that upon its merits alone it is entitled to receive."

It is not generally understood, but should be, that the state does not support the penitentiaries and reformatories. The state provides the buildings and pays the salaries, but the counties pay for maintenance. Of the state appropriations to the penitentiaries for 1896, $50,000 of the $52,000 went for salaries in the Eastern and $60,000 of the $65,000 in the Western. These well paid officials are, of course, another contingent of the machine's active electioneering forces.

More than half of the cost of maintaining the indigent insane patient is paid by the counties, and from a third to a half of the total income of the insane hospitals from all sources goes for salaries. Here, again, the machine finds profit and support. In the furnishing of supplies it is the same thing, and it is notorious that the cost of feeding the patients is much in excess of what it should and would be under honest management. In his Philadelphia speech, June 27, Dr. Swallow said: "Though the average charity inmate of our asylums gets service, clothing and food that costs less than 50 cents a day, the expense to the state is greater than though they were boarded at a first-class hotel." This, like nearly all of the reverend doctor's allegations, is a haphazard statement, demonstrating the impractical character of the man and the unwisdom of depending upon his "statistics," and yet it is approximately true.

The weekly per capita cost for maintenance of patients in the five state hospitals for insane for 1896 is set down in the official report of the committee on lunacy of the board of charities (see report 1896, page 24) as follows:

Harrisburg	$3.75
Danville	3.60
Norristown	3.15 3-5
Warren	3.61
Dixmont	3.89
Average	$3.60 3-5

It has already been stated that the cost of the insane to the state of Wisconsin, where they are cared for in the counties, etc., is $1.75, and "the quality of care is excellent," says our board of public charities, and the board further says (See report 1896, page 5): "In Pennsylvania there now is some excellent county and municipal care of the insane, at far less per capita cost than that charged in the state hospitals."

A board of charities, whose officials would give less of their time to moving about the state doing the work of the machine and the party which it controls, would see to it that naked maintenance of at least as good a quality as is now furnished, was provided wherever money is specifically appropriated by the state for maintenance, at considerably less cost.

The educational, penal, correctional and charitable institutions of the state, whether supported in whole or only in part by the state, are, as will fully appear from the foregoing revelations, virtually all industriously exploited for the support of the Republican machine. Every dollar of money voted to them in one way or another, directly or indirectly, pays tribute to it. A great liberality is judiciously and defiantly utilized to assist the basest of political aspirations. The mere money outgo is not nearly so large as Senator Penrose tried to make the people believe, and is far from covering the difference between the cost of honest government and the cost of Republican machine government, but it is a great sum nevertheless, fully sufficient to inspire successful revolution against the machine and the men who are responsible for its cruel and wicked maladministration.

ROBBERY BY APPORTIONMENT.

A Gross Injustice Perpetrated by the Republican Party Upon the Democratic Citizens of Pennsylvania. How One Republican Has a Greater Representation Than Five Democrats--Ignoring the Constitution to Serve Party Ends--Candidate Gobin's Share in the Crime and the Spoil.

The present constitution of Pennsylvania was enacted in 1873, and went into operation on Jan. 1, 1874. Section 18 of Article 2 is as follows: "The general assembly, at is first session after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the state into senatorial and representative districts," etc., etc.

A like provision is made with reference to the judiciary of the state, and common fairness suggests that the congressional districts should be apportioned just as frequently and at the same times.

How the Republican party in Pensylvania has treated the mandatory provisions of the constitution above quoted is shown in the fact that the last apportionments were enacted as follows:

Senatorial, 1874; representative, 1887; congressional, 1887.

For 24 years, therfore, they have been persistenly refusing to do, with reference to the senatorial apportionment, what the fundamental law commands; for ten years they have been similarly derelict with reference to the representative apportionment, and for a like number of years they have allowed a congressional apportionment to stand, which, by a fair rendering of the people's will, should at that time have been set aside.

The reason is plain. They derive a large advantage in representation from their remissness. Not only do they shut out the Democrats from their fair share of senators and members, but they also checkmate that element of their own party that chafes at "bossism" and the innumerable evils that always attach to it.

To illustrate the gross injustice of these procedures to the Democratic party: In the senate of 1897 there were 44 Republicans and 6 Democrats. In 1896 the Republicans reached their high water mark as to majorities in the vote for president. In that year there were cast for McKinley 728,300 votes, and for Bryan 433,228 votes. By dividing the number of senators for each party into the party vote it will be found that there are:

One Republican senator for each 16,553 Republican votes.

One Democratic senator for each 72,204 Democratic votes.

Make a like calculation as to the members of the lower house of the state legislature, which had 171 Republicans to 33 Democrats, and the following will be the result:

One Republican member for every 4,259 Republican votes.

One Democratic member for every 13,128 Democratic votes.

The American system makes every citizen politically equal, and the laws are supposed, and in fact, are constitutionally ordered to be made to enforce that rule; yet here we have a method of electing senators in Pennsylvania that makes one Republican as good as four and a half Democrats—that is, that gives one Republican as large a voice in this matter as four and a half Democrats.

As to the congressional representation, the injustice is even greater. Including the two elected at large, Pennsylvania has 30 members of the national house of representatives. Of these 27 were elected as Republicans and but three as Democrats. Here we have:

One Republican member for every 26,933 Republican votes.

One Democrat for every 144,409 votes.

Which makes every Republican vote count, in this regard, as much as five and a half Democratic votes.

As showing the gross injustice of the present senatorial apportionment, many specific instances might be cited. Let one suffice. According to the census of 1890 Luzerne had a population of 201,203, and Lackawana a population of 142,108, making a total of 343,291. The senatorial districts in these two counties, under the act of 1874, which is still operative, overlap, part of the Luzerne district extending into Lackawanna. Together, they have two senators, or one senator for 171,645 of population.

The county of Lebanon has but 48,131 population, yet she has a senator by herself.

That senator for the last 12 years was General Gobin, now the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor on the machine ticket; and General Gobin is one of the men who have exercised the most potent influence in perpetuating this great wrong by openly opposing or secretly conniving against any new apportionment.

Every legislator who has done this, or been in any way an obstructor of apportionment legislation has been guilty of perjury, for all take oath to obey the constitution which peremptorily demands it.

Are the Democrats not justified in arraigning the Republican party for this among its myriad of other great wrongs and persistent ignoring of the plain letter of the constitution?

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CONSTRUCTOR HICHBORN WRITES ON LESSONS OF THE WAR.

Oregon and Brooklyn Are the Most Effective Types. Foreign Nations Are Likely to Model After Our Best Battle-Ships and Cruisers.

The war has taught us what some of us has already held, that the torpedo-boat is not the formidable engine of war which it has been credited with being. The naval battles of the future, as of the past, will be fought by the most powerful engines of naval warfare that can be constructed. The battle-ship, in spite of its great cost, will continue to occupy the prominent place. The torpedo boat will have its uses, but they will not be the important uses of a naval engagement. During the war just closed the torpedo boat was practically of no use at all. Just before the outbreak of hostilities there was a great scare on account of the flotilla of torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers which was said to be on its way across the Atlantic from the Cape Verde Islands. When the war actually came, we heard nothing more about them until they were destroyed. In fact, torpedo-boats were not used by either combatant, except occasionally for dispatch boats, a duty to which other craft might be more advantageously assigned. The Winslow, it is true, was sent into the harbor of Cardenas to reconnoiter, but this was gunboat service and not the work for which a torpedo-boat is intended.

As for the Spanish boats, there was really nothing to fear from them Sigsbee made quick work of the Terror off San Juan, although the St. Paul which he commanded, was exactly the kind of a vessel, unarmored, and presenting a full side, that torpedoes might be expected to inflict damage on.

The Furor and the Pluton were among the very best and the most modern of the destroyer class, and yet the Gloucester, which is merely a converted yacht, defeated them both.

The war has taught us to rely on our great battle-ships and cruisers with absolute confidence. Hitherto the question has been open to fair discussion in the absence of any practical illustration of their work in actual warfare. But now we know what they can do.

The two vessels which, as ships-of-war, have given the best account of themselves, without regard to the manner in which they were handled, although that, of course, was above criticism with all our ships, are the Oregon and Brooklyn, and these are types of vessels which are likely to become more and more in vogue, not only in the American navy, but in the navies of foreign powers. The Brooklyn, for instance, with only four inches of armor on her sides, was far more than a match for the Viscaya, with a twelve-inch armor belt. This type of vessel combines speed with efficiency to a most desirable degree.

As for the Oregon, she combines great strength of armament with a reasonable amount of speed and coal carrying capacity in a proportion which seems to be eminently desirable. Battle-ships will be built more and more on the Oregon plan, with greater speed if possible, without interference with their effectiveness as fighting machines.

The navy will have to be supplied with vessels particularly adapted to the work for which, at the beginning of the war, we were compelled to buy all sorts of vessels at all sorts of prices. When the war broke out we were practically without ships suitable for auxiliary service. We had no patrol-boats and hardly any dispatch-boats. So that steam yachts, tugboats, and oven ocean liners had to be bought or chartered for the use of the navy. The result was highly gratifying when it is considered with what sort of material we had to deal. But in preparing for the possibility of another war, the United States will have to build ships especially adapted for this auxiliary work. Some of the ships which were bought for this emergency can doubtless be made to answer the purpose permanently very well, but as a rule the auxiliary fleet ought to be constructed from specially prepared plans.

Perhaps the most important lesson which we have learned is the necessity of making our fighting ships fireproof. You remember that at Manila and at Santiago the Spanish ships took fire and they suffered as much or more from this cause as from the impact of our shells.

The war has demonstrated also the value of the rapid-fire guns and the eight-inch guns as compared with the guns of larger calibre. At Santiago the secondary batteries of the Brooklyn and the Oregon are reported to have been more effective than any other portion of their armament. The Manila and Santiago battles also have shown that smokeless powder is an invaluable part of a ship's equipment.

It is rather curious that no good demonstration has been given during the war of the value of the experimental craft which the government has been interested in. The ram Katahdin has had no opportunity to display its merits and the submarine boat has been ignored. The Vesuvius, it is true, had a chance at Santiago, but it does not appear that the results were at all decisive as to its surpassing value in naval operations.

PHILIP HICHBORN, U. S. N.

"Remember," said the good man, "that there are sermons in stones."

"Not in those that you run against with your bike," retorted the cynic, and the argument was, necessarily, at an end.—Chicago News.

OUR NEWEST CITIZENS.

Education as Applied to Cubans and Porto Ricans.

With Porto Rico and Cuba under the protection of the United States the colored populations of those islands will derive benefits and receive rights which unjustly were withheld from them by the Spaniards. The negro of Cuba, in particular, is a sadly demoralized creature, worse in habits and surroundings than was the Afro-American before generous-hearted Lincoln taught the slave holders a lesson in history. The average negro of Porto Rico and Cuba knows little or nothing. He is obliged to work hard on the sugar, coffee and tobacco plantations and in the rice fields, but he knows nothing of the higher class of industries, because nobody has taught him. He does not fear God, because nobody has shown him the wisdom of doing so. There is nothing absolutely new in stating these facts, but there is something new in saying that a number of influential Americans have determined to lift the negro of both islands from his lowly surroundings by teaching him not only the value of learning a trade scientifically, but also the necessity for acquiring some knowledge of the Christian world.

At the head of this benevolent corps is William H. Baldwin, Jr., the president of the Long Island Railroad. Mr. Baldwin for several years has been interested in the good work of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Tuskegee, Ala. This institution is devoted exclusively to the advancement of the colored people of both sexes and has done much to make the negro of the South and West independent of others and the creator of his own finances.

The Tuskegee Institute being recognized as the most successful of its kind in the world, it has been suggested that when the United States finally takes hold of Porto Rico and Cuba some provision be made for the immediate education of the negroes of both islands. Those who have given the subject deep thought, and Mr. Baldwin is one of these, think that if the government import from both islands a certain number of colored people of each sex, particular attention, of course, being paid to the more advanced kind, and give them, at the government's expense, the benefit of the various branches of learning at Tuskegee, they will be able, when finally graduated from that institution, to go back to the islands and instruct their less favored brethren in the trades and industries they have learned.

NEED OF GOOD ROADS.

Uncle Sam Has Still Much to Accomplish Along This Line.

Although much has been done to improve the condition of the roads on this side of the Atlantic, there is still a great deal to be desired. This is made especially manifest when the roads here are compared with the highways in nearly all the European countries. Were the government of the United States to expend millions every year it would still be a long while before Uncle Sam could rank his roads in the same class with those of John Bull. In addition to the advantages generally recognized as inseparable from good highways, methods of communication would be cheapened and bicycles become an ordinary means of conveyance in the country as well as city. Machines driven by electricity would gradually come to supersede the horse. This would require more elevating manual labor in the manufacture of all the machinery needed to replace the horse. In England, France and Germany the roads already admit of the use of electrical vehicles, which are becoming more and more popular each year. In some parts of Germany it is said that farm produce is now being transported on electric wagons. The use of electricity as a motive power is as yet but imperfectly understood and the construction of horseless carriages is still in its merest infancy. Great developments may confidently be expected here in this line, but American ingenuity will be hampered until highways are constructed over which it will be feasible for such vehicles to travel.

Empty Talk.

Higgins Hall—Have you heard that empty box story?

Rustic Bridge—No.

Higgins Hall—It's just as well you haven't; there's nothing in it.—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

NOT HER FRIEND.

He—I met Mrs. Sneerwell. Friend o' yours, isn't she? She told me people at the hotel think you and I are brother and sister.

She—N—no; she's no friend of mine.—Pick-Me-Up.

The Greatest Straddler Yet.

Mr. Swallow's Republican organs are advising that he be supported because he is a good Republican, a believer in high tariff and sound money.

Mr. Swallow's Populist organs are urging that he is the right man for Governor, because he is a good free silverite and greenbacker, and has been nominated by the Peoples party.

Mr. Swallow's Prohibitionist organs contend that there is no issue before the people of any serious consequence other than the liquor issue, that liquor is the cause of all our political and governmental travail and that Mr. Swallow should be chosen the State's Chief Executive, because he has for years been obligated to use the functions of any office he could reach to aid in suppressing the sale of liquor.

He has no Democratic organs.

The State has seen political straddlers before, but never another capable of riding so many steeds and going at the same time in so many different directions.

This Republican-Populist-Prohibitionist candidate must at times find it exceedingly difficult to decide just where he is and what he is at.

It is well enough for a candidate for Judge to be at the same time the nominee, of several parties. His being so may, in fact, insure the election of a Judge who, on the bench would know neither party as such. But a candidate for a legislative or executive office, nominated in turn by the representatives of widely diverse principles ond policies, in being faithful to one, must ignore or sacrifice the others. Only the most inconsiderate ambition and reckless disregard of the proprieties and responsibilities of official life could prompt a man to accept such nominations.

Looking to 1900.

The Republican Machine is striving hard to keep all Republicans in line for the Machine ticket, headed by Mr. Stone. They urge that unless Stone is elected the country will go Democratic in 1900, and point to the fact that each time Pennsylvania has elected a Democratic Governor a Democratic President followed two years later. If the fate of the Republican party, as a national party in 1900, hangs on as slender a thread as the result in this state this fall, then its principles can have but a feeble hold on the sympathies of the people, and it ought to go down in 1900 as well as this year. If Pennsylvania must continue the prey of plunderers in order that the nation may go Republican two years hence, things are in a sorry plight.

And, by the way, if our Republican friends are correct—if it be indeed a truth, that if Pennsylvania goes Democratic this year, the country will go Democratic in 1900, that fact of itself ought to be a sufficient inducement to every Democrat to come to the polls and vote the straight Democratic ticket.

Our opponents blunder. In seeking to help themselves they are helping us. In striving to keep Republicans straight they are furnishing the amplest reasons why Democrats should remain straight.

What One Did Another Can Do.

What the Democratic Reform Governor, Robert E. Pattison, did for the State, the Democratic Reform Governor, George A. Jenks, will do, if elected. Pattison saved the State millions in money, and his mere presence was a complete checkmate of a myriad of Machine formulated steals.

When Pattison was last Governor, 1891-94, the revenues of the State were very large, much larger than ever before. The total for the four years was nearly $50,000,000. The State got, to swell them, $1,684,711 from the United, States, a return of the direct taxes paid by the State during the war, and close to a million of dollars from the sureties of Bardsley, the defaulting Philadelphia City Treasurer.

Had a Machine Governor been in office, this money would have been stolen or squandered. The schemes were fully mapped out, but they were withheld from fear of the veto of Pattison, to be put through in 1895 or 1897.

Instead, they were used to increase the school appropriation, for the first time, to the $5,000,000 annual figure, to redeem nearly a million and a half of the State's bonds, and to leave a real surplus of nearly $4,000,000, which the Hastings-Quay administration has, in four years, changed into a $2,000,000 deficit.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called Grain-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ the price. All grocers sell it. 15c and 25c.

10 12-4td

VOTE FOR POLK FOR CONGRESS.

Answers by Candidates.

The undersigned committee reports as having received the following, in answer to the questions submitted:

TO THE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

1. Will you favor a graduated income tax?
2. Will you favor a law establishing Postoffice Savings Banks?
3. Do you favor such laws as will ultimately lead to free mail delivery in the rural districts?
4. Do you favor the election of United States Senators by popular vote?
5. Are you in favor of granting additional powers to the Inter-State Commerce Commission so as to make it more effective?
6. Will you favor reserving the public domain for future settlement?
7. Will yon favor more stringent measures to abolish trusts?
8. Do you favor laws for settling disputes between labor and capital by arbitration?

Rufus K. Polk, Democrat, answers: "I have carefully studied the enclosed questions submitted to the candidates for Congress, sent me by your committee. I believe them to be for the best interests of the people, and would therefore pledge myself that, if elected to Congress, I will vote and use my influence to bring about the reforms asked for, and help to make more effective the laws looking toward this end, which are now on the statute books."

Wm. H. Woodin, Republican, makes no reply.

J. M. Caldwell, Prohibition, answers: "To each of eight 'Interrogations to the candidates for Congress,' I answer yes."

CANDIDATES FOR STATE SENATOR.

J. Henry Cochran, Democrat, says: "I am very glad to be able to say in reply that I can cheerfully answer 'yes' to all your questions and if you will notice my record during the last two sessions of the Legislature you will find that I always voted in accordance with the views that you promulgate."

N. H. Culver, Republican, replies: "In answer to question 1, I am certainly in favor of the equalization of taxation. In answer to question 2, I will certainly be in favor of the enforcement of any law providing for pure food. In regard to question 3, I will favor the enactment of a law protecting the dairy interests. In answer to question 4, relating to school appropriation, "Do you approve of the act passed July 15, 1897?" Prior to this act, I understand the situation of the State appropriation was based upon the taxables in each district, but the act above referred to, bases the State appropriation one-third of the number of paid teachers, one-third of the number of children of school age, and one-third of the number of taxables.

Should I be elected I would be willing to support a law that would be satisfactory to the people of this district. Regarding question 5, I am decidedly in favor of the reduction of expenses and the abolishment of needless offices and officials."

W. B. Cummings, Prohibition, replies: "Answering interrogations to Candidates for the Legislature, as the Prohibition Candidate for Senate I have to answer "yes" to question 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5."

TO THE CANDIDATES FOR LEGISLATURE.

1. Will you favor the Equalization of taxation?
2. Will you favor the enactment of pure food laws and the enforcement of those already enacted?
3. Since the present oleomargarine laws have been seriously crippled by decisions of the Courts, will you favor the enactment of a law protecting our dairy interests against the encroachments of counterfeit butter?
4. Will you help maintain the present school appropriation, and the law now in force for its distribution.
5. Will you favor the reduction of expenses and the abolishing of needless offices and officials?

William T. Creasy, Democrat, replies: "To the question addressed to me by your honorable committee, I answer emphatically *yes*. My past record in the Legislature and as a member of the *ways* and *means* committee will bear me out in their answer."

William Chrisman, Democrat, answers: To question 1, "Yes and always I as in favor of it."

To question 2, "Certainly I will and I am also in favor of raising the penalty for the violation of the same."

To question 3, "Yes."

To question 4, "My work in the last session shows that I was in favor of maintaining the present school appropriation and being a member of the educational committee in the House I helped report and pass the present bill for its distribution by which Columbia county receives an annual increase of nearly six thousand dollars."

To question 5, "Yes."

H. A. McKillip, Republican, replies: To question 1, "As all the interests in the commonwealth expect and are entitled to protection from the State, they should all bear their proportion of the burden imposed by the State in the shape of taxation."

To question 2, "Yes."

To question 3, "Yes."

To question 4, "Yes. One of the most important duties of a State is the maintenance of the school system."

To question 5, "Yes."

Ambrose D. Goldsworthy, Republican, replies: "In answer to the questions submitted I have no hesitancy in giving to each and every question an emphatic affirmative.

John Eves, Prohibition, answers: "To the five questions submitted to Legislative candidates, I can reply in the affirmative, I heartily approve them."

J. Harry Eisenhower, Prohibition, answers: "To question 1, "I always have, do now, and *will*, favor equalization of taxation."

To question 2, "I have, do now, and will."

To question 3, "I have, do now, and will."

To question 4, "I will help to maintain, and will go further, will try to make its distribution more effective and certain."

To question 5, "I have always opposed the multiplication of needless offices and officials."

H. H. BROWN,
WM. J. BIDLEMAN,
B. F. BATTIN,
Legislative Committee of Pomona Grange No. 5.
WM. J. BIDLEMAN, Secretary.
October 17, 1898.

VOTE FOR LITTLE FOR JUDGE.

Federal Patronage Sold by the Quay Machine.

You can use the Federal patronage for what it is worth. Your district being Democratic, all patronage under a Republican administration would be controlled by the United States Senators.

M. S. QUAY to HON. D. R. HORNE,
Allentown, Pa.

VOTE FOR JENKS FOR GOVERNOR.

Troubles of a Pastor's Wife

This woman was peculiarly afflicted; physicians could do nothing to relieve her, yet she was cured in a simple way. She now sends a message to suffering humanity which should be helpful.

Probably no other woman ever suffered just as Mrs. Adams did, the wife of Rev. A. R. Adams, pastor of the Christian church at Blandinsville, Ill. Physicians were baffled by her ailment, and for years she was compelled to live a life of torture.

To-day she is well and the story of her suffering and recovery will touch a responsive cord in the heart of every woman.

"About six years ago," said Mrs. Adams, "my health began to fail. The first trouble I noticed was with my stomach; food did not agree with me, and my appetite failed until I could scarcely eat.

"I would begin to bloat before I was through with a meal, and the food felt like a stone in my stomach.

"After eating I would have pains in my stomach with a smothered feeling which would finally extend into my throat and chest accompanied by a choking sensation.

"I began to bloat all over and my hands and feet commenced swelling until I thought I had dropsy.

"In a short time I had pain and soreness in my left side which extended across my back accompanied by dizziness, and then followed severe paroxysms of pain extending from the lower part of my stomach into the region of my heart.

"During these spells a hard ridge as large as my arm would appear in the left side of my stomach and around the left side.

"I had a feeling of heaviness in my head and at times could scarcely hold it up or keep my eyes open, yet when night came I could not sleep.

"I also suffered intensely from female trouble.

"I doctored with ten different physicians, but was not benefited. No two of the doctors diagnosed my case the same.

"One day my husband noticed an article regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the newspaper, and induced me to try the pills.

"I began taking them, but experienced no relief until I had used the sixth box. I continued taking them and after using eleven boxes was greatly benefited.

"I was also troubled with nervous prostration and numbness of my right hand and arm. My hand hurt so at times, tingling and burning, that I could hardly endure the pain, but that has all passed away.

"I now know what it means to eat a good meal without suffering afterwards, and enjoy a good night's rest.

"I am again able to do my work, and have done more this summer than in all the last four years put together.

"I feel safe in saying that it is all due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and consider it my duty to let people know what these pills have done for me, as it may be the means of relief for others who are suffering."

Diseases strange to physicians; symptoms that defied diagnosis, have succumbed to the potent influence of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Druggists everywhere consider them to be one of the most valuable remedial agents known to science.

When you want to look on the bright side of things, use

SAPOLIO

W. H. Moore's.

—o—

School Shoes

—FOR—

Sunshine or Storm.

—o—

School Shoes must be made specially strong to stand the hard service required of them. My School Shoes have been carefully selected to stand the hard service.

Cash buying gives me the best made and enables me to sell them at right prices. Don't fail to see them before buying.

—o—

COR. SECOND AND IRON STS.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, executor of Elias McHenry, late of the Borough of Benton, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1898,

at two o'clock p. m., all that certain lot of land, situate in the Borough of Benton, Columbia county, Pa., and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot No. 25, on the east side of Main street, thence along said street north twenty-eight and one-fourth degrees east three rods to a corner at an alley; thence by said alley south sixty-one and three-fourths degrees east, thirteen and four-tenths rods to a corner at an alley; thence by said alley south twenty-eight and one-fourth degrees, west three rods to a corner of lot No. 25; thence by said lot north sixty-one and three-fourths degrees, west thirteen and four-tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing

40 SQUARE PERCHES OF LAND

strict measure, being lot No. 26 in the plan or draft of the north part of Bent on, laid out by Richard Stiles, on which are erected a two-story

DWELLING HOUSE,

barn and outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

10-20t4 M. T. MCHENRY,
A. L. FRITZ, Atty. EXECUTOR.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John A. Funston, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of John A. Funston, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Charles W. Funston, resident of said town, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

CHARLES W. FUNSTON, c. t. a.,
10-20-6t. *Administrator.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of J. M. C. Ranck, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to pass upon the first and partial account of Charles W. Dowson, executor of the last will and testament of J. M. C. Ranck, late of Scott township deceased, and report thereupon, will sit at his office, Room No. 4, Lockard Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. on Friday, October 28th, at ten o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested must attend.

W. H. MAGILL,
10-6-4t. Auditor.

VOTE FOR

H. A. M'KILLIP

—FOR—

State Legislature.

advt—9-29-tc

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

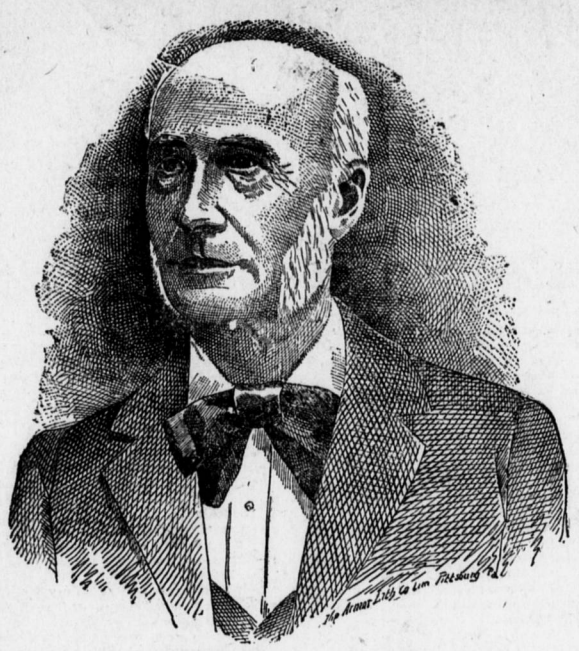
Estate of Mathias Kindt, dec'd.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., to make distribution of funds in hands of administrator, as shown by his second and partial account, and to dispose of exceptions filed thereto, will sit to perform the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Saturday, November 12th, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested shall attend, or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

WM. H. SNYDER,
Oct. 21, 1898. Auditor.

STEADY INCOME AT HOME. You can make $25 per week. Either sex. I'll start you in the Mail Order Business, day or evening. No peddling. M. YOUNG,
10-12-4td 363 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.



GEORGE A. JENKS,

Of Brookville, Pa. Nominated by the Democratic Party for Governor, at Altoona, Pa., June 29th, 1898.

Hon. George A. Jenks was born in Punxsutawney, March 23d, 1835. When he was fourteen years of age his father died, when the son became a clerk in a store, devoting all his spare time to study. Fourteen months later he became a school teacher. For six months he attended an academy at Brookville, where he also served a two-years' apprenticeship to the carpenter trade. He then studied law with his brother, Hon. Wm. P. Jenks, and resumed teaching. In 1855, acting as a surveyor, he assisted in laying out the City of Omaha. He afterward worked as a carpenter in Iowa, and shortly afterward returned to Pennsylvania and entered Jefferson College, from which he graduated, near the head of his class, in 1858. He was admitted to the Bar the following year. In 1874 he was elected a Member of Congress from the 25th district, defeating Judge Harry White, of Indiana. During the session he was one of the managers of the Belknap impeachment case and made the principal argument in a manner that attracted wide attention. He served also on the Louisiana investigation committee.

After the passage of the Electoral Commission bill, Mr. Jenks was appointed, with David Dudley Field and J. Randolph Tucker, to manage, on the part of the House, the famous Hayes–Tilden contest for the Presidency. His arguments in this case brought him applause from good men all over the country, and even those on the opposing side freely accredited him with the possession of a genius in his profession. Considering the brief time he served, probably no man ever made a more brilliant record in Congress.

Mr. Jenks was the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1880. In June, 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Here he served until the following May, when he retired on account of inability to agree with the policy of the land commissioner. Mr. Jenks has always believed that the public lands should be reserved for the good of the people, and not parceled out to monopolizing corporations.

Two months afterward Mr. Cleveland appointed him Solicitor General of the United States. He prosecuted the Government suits against the Bell Telephone Company and the Pacific Railroad Company, reading the law as a good Democrat should read it, to mean that the people, and not the monopolies, ought to be held supreme. When the former case was dismissed by the Court he did not hesitate to criticise the decision as based upon a bad interpretation of the law. Mr. Jenks frequently acted as Attorney General in the absence of Mr. Garland. Upon the accession of President Harrison he was asked to remain in his position, but resigned it in May, 1898. He was the counsel for the Oil Producers' Association in its famous contest with the Standard Oil Company, and succeeded in having the latter organization criminally indicted in the Clarion County Court.

Mr. Jenks is superior in ability, is a kindly gentleman, and if elected Governor will be as accessible, upon proper occason, to the humblest citizen as to the richest magnate in the land. He is of vigorous constitution, and always ready to perform his duty.

Voters, Attention!

The decision of Judge Savidge is worth considering by every voter. If a voter places a mark in the circle at the head of his ticket and then places a mark before any other name on the ticket, his vote is illegal and must not be counted. To split a ticket, you must not mark in the circle, but must put a cross opposite to the name of each candidate on the ticket for whom you desire to vote. The best and safest way is to put a cross in the circle of the column headed "Democratic." With one little stroke you cast your ballot for the straight ticket. Do this and you will be right. *Sunbury Democrat.*

A barn near Fowlersville, belonging to Albert W. Leybert, containing all of this year's crops was destroyed by fire last week. The insurance will not cover half the loss. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

J. W. Freeman who has been living at Reyburn, Luzerne county, for some time past has moved to Light Street.

Corrupt and Rotten.

The whole of Quayism is corrupt and rotten, not only in dollars and cents, but in the principles that underly it. The government of the whole State by any one man, or by 50 men, is a violation of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. It is a discredit to your citizenship, it is a brand upon your fair name, and I ask that you do yourselves the justice of freeing yourselves from these injuries. GEO. A. JENKS, at New Castle.

Peter Hartzell, an old and well known resident of Main township, died Friday of last week. His death is attributed to old age, he having passed his eighty-second birthday. His wife died several years ago. The funeral took place on Sunday.

Wyoming Seminary foot ballists will try to down the Normals on Normal Field Saturday afternoon.

William A. Stone, Republican candidate for Governor will speak in Bloomsburg on Monday.

BARGAIN IN

LADIES' BICYCLE BOOTS,

$1.29 per Pair.

WIDTHS, C, D and E.

W. C. McKINNEY,

No. 8 East Main Street.

Everybody admires the work of a clever child or of an actress who is so much like one as to leave in the minds of her audiences doubts as to whether she really is a woman or just what she is pretending to be in her work, and many a wager has been made as to just what state of femininity Jessie Mae Hall has reached, by those whom she has entertained. Miss Hall is cast this season for what is said to be the best role she has ever essayed, that of the little eleven year old waif "Nettles" in the charming Southern romance "The Princess of Patches", in which she will appear at the Bloomsburg Opera House Friday Oct. 28th, and which is an original play written with a view to giving her plenty of room to display her versatility and also to introduce some other cleverly portrayed and unique characters. The dialogue is bright and crisp, the comedy situation laughable and thoroughly natural, and the excuses for the villainy (without a certain amount of which a play of the character would fail to give entire satisfaction) are plausible; the scenery is all new, very pretty and quite appropriate for the Southern country in which the scenes of the plot are laid. Jessie Mae Hall is a vocalist of more than ordinary ability and possesses a highly cultivated and very sweet high soprano voice of remarkable range and power which is really too good to be used for the ordinary soubrette songs and which she therefore wisely uses in the artistic rendition of the higher class ballads.

Mr. Woodin made a speech in Sunbury recently, in which he declared his adherence to Republican doctrines, and pledged himself to stand by them if elected to congress. No better reason than this can be given why he should not have the vote of a single Democrat in the district.

A good program "well rendered" is what all the people say who attended the dramatic Recital in the Opera House Friday night. The vocal selections were all beautiful and Miss Correl's reading was excellent. The audience was not very large, but appreciative.

A land slide on the Pennsylvania Railroad half way between Bloomsburg and Mifflinville delayed all trains for several hours on Saturday.

Answers of the candidates to questions asked by Pomona Grange No. 5, are printed on page 7.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

If you want lithographed bonds certificates of stock, checks, drafts diplomas, or any thing in that line he COLUMBIAN office can furnish hem. See samples.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, W. W. BLACK, High Sheriff of Columbia County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county of Columbia, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1898,

(being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month) for the purpose of electing the several persons hereafter named:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Judges of the Superior Court in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Congressmen-At-Large in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for member of Congress from the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

One person for Senator from the 24th Senatorial District of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Representatives in the General Assembly for Columbia county.

One person for President Judge of the 26th Judicial District.

One person for County Surveyor of Columbia county.

The qualified voters of this county are hereby authorized and required to vote by ticket, printed, written, or partly printed and partly written as follows:

REPUBLICAN.
Governor,
William A. Stone.
Lieutenant Governor,
J. P. S. Gobin.
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
James W. Latta.
Judges Superior Court,
William W. Porter,
William D. Porter.
Congressmen-At-Large,
Galusha A. Grow,
Samuel A. Davenport.
Congressman,
William H. Woodin.
State Senator,
N. H. Culver.
President Judge,
James Scarlet.
Assemblymen,
H. A. M'Killip,
A. D. Goldsworthy.
County Surveyor,
William Grimth.

DEMOCRATIC.
Governor,
George A. Jenks.
Lieutenant Governor,
William H. Sowden.
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Patrick Delacey.
Judges of Superior Court,
William Trickett,
Calvin M. Bower.
Congressmen-At-Large,
Jere M. Weller,
Franklin P. Iams.
Congressman,
Rufus K. Polk.
State Senator,
J. Henry Cochran.
Representatives,
William T. Creasy,
William Chrisman.
President Judge,
Robert R. Little.
County Surveyor,
Boyd Trescott.

PROHIBITION.
Governor,
Silas C. Swallow.
Lieutenant Governor,
Emmett D. Nichols.
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Sterling W. Dickson.
Judges of Superior Court,
Lewis D. Vail,
William Trickett.
Congressmen-at-Large,
George H. Garber,
Pennock E. Sharpless.
Congressman,
J. M. Caldwell.
State Senator,
W. B. Cummings.
President Judge,
Charles L. Hawley.
Representatives,
John Eves,
J. Harry Eisenhower.

PEOPLE'S.
Governor,
Silas C. Swallow.
Lieutenant Governor,
Justus Watkins.
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
David Logan.
Judges of Superior Court,
William Trickett,
J. Newton Huston.
Congressmen-At-Large,
Dennis E. Johnson,
Jere N. Weller.

SOCIALIST LABOR.
Governor,
J. Mahlon Barnes.
Lieutenant Governor,
W. H. Thomas.
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Henry Peters.
Congressmen-At-Large,
John R. Root,
Donald L. Munro.

LIBERTY.
Governor,
Silas C. Swallow.
Lieutenant Governor,
Justus Watkins.
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Adolphus P. Hutchinson.
Judges of Superior Court,
J. Newton Huston,
William Trickett.
Congressmen-At-Large,
J. Acker Guss.
Charles P. Shaw.

HONEST GOVERNMENT.
Governor,
Silas C. Swallow.
Representative,
Joseph B. Knittle.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Columbia are as follows, viz:

Beaver township, at the public house of C. A. Shuman.

Benton Borough, at the public house of Oscar E. Sutton, in the Borough of Benton.

Benton township, at the grist mill of Edwards Bros.

Berwick N. E., at the tin shop of George A. Buckingham on east side of Pine street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, in the Borough of Berwick.

Berwick S. E., at the easterly side of the public building on second street, between Market and Mulberry streets, in the Borough of Berwick.

Berwick N. W., at the band room of Harry Grozier on the easterly side of the alley between Third and Jackson streets, in the Borough of Berwick.

Berwick S. W., at the westerly side of the public building on second street, between Market and Mulberry streets, in the Borough of Berwick.

Bloom, 1st Precinct, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Bloom, 2nd Precinct, at Office of W. L. Demaree, on West Fifth st., Bloomsburg.

Bloom, 3rd Precinct, at the Town Hall, in Bloomsburg.

Bloom, 4th Precinct, at the Public House of Wm. Giger, in Bloomsburg.

Briarcreek township, at the Martz school house.

Catawissa Borough, in the building of W. H. Rhawn, at corner of Main and Railroad sts. in the Borough of Catawissa.

Catawissa township, in the public house of Z. Kreisher.

Centralia, 1st Ward, at the public House of John J. Kain, in Centralia.

Centralia, 2nd Ward, at the public house of Peter F. Omler, in Centralia.

Centre township, at the public school house near Lafayette Creasy's.

Cleveland township, at Keller's school house.

Conyngham, E. North District, at the school house near colliery of John Anderson & Co.

Conyngham West North, at the public house of Daniel Roach in Montana.

Conyngham, Southeast, at the public house of Bridget Burke.

Conyngham, Southwest, at the public house of William Waltersheid, in Locustdale.

Conyngham West District at Midvalley School House.

E. Fishingcreek, at the house of John Wenner at Bendertown.

W. Fishingcreek, at the house of A. B. McHenry at Stillwater.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood East at the public house of Alfred Utt & Johnson, in Rohrsburg.

Greenwood West, at the shop of Samuel Miller, in Greenwood.

Hemlock township at the public house of William Smith in the town of Buckhorn.

Jackson township, at the house of H. H. Hirleman, in Jackson.

Locust township at the public house of Peter E. Bean, in Numidia.

Madison township at the public house of W. F. Crawford, in Jerseytown.

Main township, at the public house of Chas. Aistetter, in Mainville.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Benj. Pennypacker, in Mifflinville.

Millville Borough, at the public house of Harry Neyhart, in Millville.

Montour township, at the public house of Mrs. Lloyd Kelchner, at Rupert.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the election house of Robert C. Howell.

Orange township, at the public house of Hiram Shaffer, in Orangeville

N. Pine, at the house of William H. Lyons.

S. Pine, at house of Elijah Shoemaker.

Roaringcreek township, at the house of Samuel Leiby.

Scott East, at Odd Fellows Hall, in Espy.

Scott West, at the P. O. S. of A. building in Light Street.

North Sugarloaf, at the public house of Jacob Steen in Central.

South Sugarloaf, at the old school house at Coles Creek.

Polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock p. m., when the polls will be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and persons in the militia service of the State who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this state and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature and of the select or common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district are by law incapable of holding, or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk, of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the election shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of those Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

W. W. BLACK, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Oct. 22, 1898.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

THE

BROADWAY

Colored Crepe Paper, large rolls, 4 for 25c.

8 quart covered buckets, 15c. each.

Men's Fleeced Jersey Gloves, 25c, pair.

Men's Woolen Heavy Gloves, 45c. a pair.

New, Fine Box Paper, 10, 12, 24c. a box.

Enameled Turtle Brooches, 15c. each.

Ladies' Black Leather Belts, extra length, 25c.

Ladies' Capes, 1.25 to 8.75 each.

Large Japanese Paper Lanterns 10c. each.

Envelopes, 2c. per pack of 25.

Tablets, 1, 2, 4, to 10c. each.

Men's Fine White Merino Underwear, 45c. each.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests, 19, 25, 39c. each.

Oneita Combination Suits, for ladies, 48c. each.

Buggy Whips, 8, 10, to 75c. each.

Telescope Traveling Cases, 45 to 95c. each.

White and Colored Blankets, 42c. to 5.00 per pair.

White Counterpanes, 50, 75, to 2.00 each.

Ladies' and Children's Mittens, 8c. to 50c. per pair.

Pretty Denim Table Covers, 1.00 each.

Decorated China, new line, 5c. to 2.50 each.

Best Table Oil Cloth, 12c. yd.

Agency for Butterick Fashions.

NOVEMBER STYLES NOW READY.

Delineator, 15c. each, 1.00 per year. Glass of Fashion, 7c. each, 60c. per year. Fashion Sheets free.

Respectfully Submitted to the Cash Trade Only by

THE BROADWAY CASH STORE,

Mover's New Building, Main Street, BLOOMSBURG.

Fall Dress Trimmings.

The great gathering from Europe. The newest ideas of the Old World.

The trimmings give the beautifying touch to the costume. You want snap and originality, novelty and beauty in details. You find them here. Black and colors, spangles, nets and galoons, braids and passementerie. What's new is worth looking at for samples.

Prices travel from 10c to $5 00 the yard.

Fall Coats, Fall Suits.

Ours have a distinct style, touch, not found in many, for our suit buyer enjoyed the privilege of searching through the fashion centers of Europe. Therefore none but the ultra of Wraps and Costumes find entrance here.

We can't describe all we have and catalogues are not satisfying. But if you'll discribe your wants, state your size, and give us a price idea, we'll send you an assortment. If not suitable send back, we pay express both ways.

Prices from $7.00 up to $50.00

A Visit to ISAAC LONG'S.

We hear frequently of suburban residents coming to Wilkesbarre for "A VISIT TO ISAAC LONG'S." This news is pleasant and shows that our plan of store-keeping is appreciated.

But if you can't come, write. Write for samples, or for information, or both.

Studies in Black.

Judging by the demand across our counters—and that's a safe way—Black in dress fabrics is to emphasize this season, its popularity of last fall. Justly so.

Perfect taste, quiet richness and tremendous effectiveness characterize black fabrics. Three fourths of ours are imported, and it is when color is denied that the freshness and originality of French designing is best demonstrated.

Novelty, novelty—a new effect, a new beauty in every place you examine. More than three hundred patterns in our showing.

Prices? Why from 50c to $5.00 with 98c a fair average. Samples if you ask.

About Gloves.

Our Dollar Glove particularly. Our Wilkesbarre customers, compare it with a well known brand at $1.75. Two clasp, spear-point backs, Red Browns, Tans, Browns and Blacks. Send for a pair. You won't send them back, although you can if you wish.

Address—Mail Order Dep't.

ISAAC LONG,

73 and 75 PUBLIC SQUARE,

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

JONAS LONG'S SONS' WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.,

Thursday, Oct. 27th, 1898.

PONDER AND WONDER

At the enticing values we offer for this week's selling. How our prices are kept down and our rapidly increasing trade kept up. The solution will be found below, which represents a minute part of the vast amount of bargains always found at our store. We surpass all others in assembling and selling the

FINEST, THE CHOICEST AND THE BEST MERCHANDISE.

We occupy the leading position of offering at all times the most exceptional opportunities to clothe yourself from head to foot, or to furnish your house from top to bottom at a handsome saving by ours, the lowest of prices.

Write for samples. It will pay you to hold our prices for comparison.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

Our magnificent showing of new dress materials and silks for fall is by all odds the largest in assortment, the richest in style and at most reasonable prices.

SEE THESE VALUES.

All wool coverts, Granite and Armure Suitings that usually retail at 59c, this week 49c.

Priestley 50-inch waterproof Cravenettes, exceptionally fine in quality, comes in navy and black, this week per yard $1.25.

New Scotch mixed Cheviot, more than twenty combinations to choose from, usually sold at $1.25, this week, per yard 98 cents.

Fine German Broadcloths in the newest shades, suitable for tailor made suits, excellent value at $2.50 per yard, this week $1.65.

New Taffeta Silks, in two-toned effects, would be an exceptional value at 75c, this week 59c.

The interest of the Ladies will center in our Great Millinery Store. The showing is unspeakably grand. Marvelously beautiful creations of our own and foreign designers are here--and also reasonably priced as to meet every idea, plain or luxurious.

Ladies' trimmed Felt Sailors, in blue, black and red, special value at 75 cents

New Walking Hats of soft felt, with narrow brim, 98 cents.

The new Rough Rider hat, quite the fad, comes in new blue, black and brown, special at $1.19.

Trimmed felt hats in all the new shapes and colors, for this week's selling at half value, $2.95.

Our special display, "The Millinery Theatre" is worthy of your notice—don't miss it.

CARPETS.

Ours is a very big carpet store indeed. The largest we know of within the State's interior; being big means in every sense of the word; biggest stock, biggest values. When we say carpet bargains, the public has learned to stop and listen. If you want a parlor, dining room, library carpet, or if you wish to furnish a whole house, you will find plenty of designs to select from, all bright and new, fresh from the looms, the latest designs and colorings in rich, beautiful shades, which show with what care our selections are made. Luxurious carpets in Wiltons, Axminsters and Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Linoleums, Oil Cloths, Mattings, rugs from Smyrna, Japanese at little cost, to the rarest of Oriental. Turkish Rugs in great variety.

This week wou will find here:

Tapestry Brussels at per yard 55c and 55c.

Axminster Carpets at $1.00.

Body Brussels at per yard 90c.

Wilton Velvet Carpets at per yard $1.05.

Aleppo Ingrain Carpets at per yard 45c.

UPHOLSTERY, LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, full width, value $1.39, at per pair 89 cents.

Ruffle Swiss Curtains, full 3 yards long, very fine and sheer, dots, stripes and figures, worth $1.25 to $1.75, at per pair 95c.

Scotch Net Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide, double thread, very handsome, usual price $2.65, per pair $1.50.

Saxony Lace Curtains, very finest Brussels effects, very artistic and thoroughly reliable, worth $3.50, at per pair $2.25.

Pointe Applique Lace Curtains, 54 inches wide, 3½ yards long, on 18 point real Brussels net, never retailed for less than $4.50, at per pair $2.29.

Brussels Lace Curtains, the genuine hand-wrought article, a dream of filmy loveliness, bound to please you, instead of $6.00, per pair $3.98.

Derby Tapestry Curtains, 3 yards knotted fringe at both ends, very silky finish, $2.50 grade, at per pair $1.95.

Imperial Satin Damask Curtains, very heaviest fringes, reversible, always $5.00, our price per pair $3.79.

Curtain Swiss, 36 inches wide, best 12½c grade, at per yard 9c.

Fish Net and embroidered Swiss, 16c kind, at per yard 10c.

The 10c quality Silkoline, just the thing for winter comforts, at per yard 4¾c.

Tapestry, 50 inches wide, double faced, the $1.50 quality at 98c; the $1.00 quality at 75c; the90c quality at 69c; the 45c quality at 29c.

Cotton Curtain Loops, the 10c kind, at per pair 5c.

Extension Rods, 45 inches wide, the 12c kind, each 6c.

White Curtain Poles, with fixtures, complete, the 30c kind 19c.

Cotton Ball Fringe, 5c grade, all colors, at per yard 3c.

Silk Tassel Fringe, all silk and wool, 12½c grade, at per yard 8c.

Down Pillows, odorless, clean and pure, 18-inch size, each at 49c.

LACE CURTAIN STRETCHER.

Save your lace curtains, your time and your money by securing one of our flat and square cornered nickeled adjustable pin stretchers, which fits all curtains. The stretcher only costs the price of laundering two pairs of lace curtains. Buy it now and save for future use. $1.98.

When visiting our city spend the day with us, dine in our moderate priced Restaurant, rest in the reception room. A hearty Jonas Long's Sons welcome awaits you.

Jonas Long's Sons

Cor. W. Market St. and Public Sq.